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JOHN JOHNSTON, LL. D.

Died June 1, 1904. President of the Society, January 2,
1890-December 12, 1901.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
AT ITS
FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

Held October 27, 1904



MADISON
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1905

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Officers of the Society, 1904-05

President

HON. WILLIAM WARD WIGHT . . . MILWAUKEE

Vice Presidents

HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY . . . MADISON
HON. EMIL BAENSCH . . . MANITOWOC
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN . . . LA CROSSE
HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER . . . MONROE
HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND . . . JANESVILLE
WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. D. . . MADISON

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN G. THWAITES, LL. D. . . MADISON

Treasurer

HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS . . . MADISON

Librarian and Asst. Superintendent

ISAAC S. BRADLEY, B. S. . . MADISON

Curators, Ex-Officio

HON. ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE, LL. D. . . GOVERNOR
HON. WALTER L. HOUSER . . . SECRETARY OF STATE
HON. THOMAS M. PURTELL (1904) . . . STATE TREASURER
HON. JOHN J. KEMPF (1905) . . . STATE TREASURER

Curators, Elective

Term expires at annual meeting in 1905

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D. BURR W. JONES, A. M.
HON. EMIL BAENSCH HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER
CHARLES N. BROWN, LL. B. MOST REV. S. G. MESSMER
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B. JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.
HON. ALFRED A. JACKSON HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

Officers of the Society, 1904-05

Term expires at annual meeting in 1906

HENRY C. CAMPBELL, Esq.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
WILLIAM K. COFFIN, Esq.	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	E. RAY STEVENS, LL. B.
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. D.
GEORGE RAYMER, M. L.	HON. WILLIAM W. WIGHT

Term expires at annual meeting in 1907

ROBERT M. BASHFORD, A. M.	DANA C. MUNRO, A. M.
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.
JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	ROBERT G. SIEBECKER, LL. B.
HON. LUCIUS C. COLMAN	HERBERT B. TANNER, M. D.
HON. HENRY E. LEGLER	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.
HON. B. F. McMILLAN	CHARLES R. VAN HISE, LL. D.

Executive Committee

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

Standing committees (of executive committee)

Library—Turner (chairman), Raymer, Munro, Campbell, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Art Gallery and Museum—Conover (chairman), Knox, Hanks, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Printing and Publication—Legler (chairman), Turner, Munro, Stevens, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Finance—Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Burrows, Palmer, and Steensland.

Advisory Committee (ex-officio)—Turner, Conover, Legler, and Van Slyke.

Special committees (of the society)

Auditing—C. N. Brown (chairman), A. B. Morris, and E. B. Steensland.
Biennial Address, 1905—Thwaites (chairman), Turner, Munro, Legler, and Parkinson.

Relations with State University—Thwaites (chairman), Burrows, Morris, Raymer, and Brown.

Library Service

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL.D.

Librarian and Assistant Superintendent

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY, B. S.

Assistant Librarian

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

(Chief Cataloguer)

Library Assistants

[In order of seniority of service]

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY	— <i>Public Documents Division</i>
ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS, A. B.	— <i>Superintendent's Secretary</i>
MARY STUART FOSTER, B. L.	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
IVA ALICE WELSH, B. L.	— <i>Accession Division</i>
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN	— <i>Newspaper Division</i>
EVE PARKINSON, A. B.	— <i>Shelf Division</i>
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, Ph. D.	— <i>Editorial Assistant</i>
ANNA JACOBSEN, B. L.	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
LEORA ESTHER MABBETT, B. S.	— <i>Periodical Division</i>
EDNA COUPER ADAMS, B. L.	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
DAISY GIRDHAM BEECROFT	— <i>Superintendent's Clerk</i>
ELIZABETH GOFFE TICKNOR, A. B.	— <i>Maps and MSS. Division</i>
ELIZABETH BENNETT MILLS, B. S.	— <i>Periodical Division</i>
MARTHA EDITH MOLES, A. B.	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>

Student Assistants

[In alphabetical order]

FRANCES S. C. JAMES, A. B.	— <i>Catalogue Division</i>
PARK KELLEY	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>
ROY BASSETT SHOOP	— <i>Reading Room and Stack</i>

Library Service

Care Takers

EVERETT WESTBURY	— <i>Engineer and Head Janitor</i>
MAGNUS NELSON	— <i>Asst. Engineer and Janitor</i>
CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN	— <i>Museum Attendant and Jan.</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Messenger and Office Janitor</i>
EMMA LEDWITH	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
TILLIE GUNKEL, ALMA KEULING, MINNA LUEDTKE, CAROLINE SATHER, EDNA TEUDE	— <i>Housemaids</i>
CHARLES KEHOE	— <i>Night Engineer (Winter)</i>
DONLEY DAVENPORT	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>

LIBRARY OPEN—Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, University vacations, and summer months: 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Holidays, University vacations, and summer months, as per special announcements.

MUSEUM OPEN — Daily except Sundays and holidays: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Holidays, as per special announcements.

Fifty-Second Annual Meeting¹

The fifty-second annual meeting of The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room of the State Historical Library Building, at Madison, upon Thursday evening, October 27,² 1904. Several letters were presented from absent members.

In the absence of President McCormick, Vice President Wight occupied the chair.

President McCormick's Farewell

The chair read the following letter from the President:

Fellow members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:—It is with very great regret that at the last moment I find myself unable to attend the forthcoming fifty-second annual meeting of the society, which is called for the 27th inst. Business engagements which I cannot forego, keep me here; but my heart will be in Madison on Thursday next. I regret the circumstances of my enforced absence the more, because at the forthcoming meeting my term of office as president will expire. As it is impracticable for me to serve another term, owing to the removal of my residence from Wisconsin to the state of Washington, I had wished personally to thank you for the very great honor which you conferred upon me three years ago, and to bid you one and all good bye.

¹ The report of the proceedings here published, is condensed from the official MS. records of the society.—SEC.

² The regular time for holding the annual meeting was October 20; but owing to the enforced absence of the secretary and others of the staff at the contemporaneously-held conference of the American Library Association at St. Louis (October 17-22), the president and secretary, acting pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of the by-laws, changed the time of meeting to one week later.—SEC.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Acting for several years as one of the curators of the society, previous to my election to the presidency, I became much interested in its work, and did what little lay in my power to foster its interests in the northern part of the state. Upon accepting the presidency, I was naturally thrown more intimately into connection with the administration of the institution, and now retire with the most unbounded respect and love for the venerable society which has played so important a part in the intellectual development of Wisconsin, ever since its organization, now nearly fifty-six years ago. In my extensive travels throughout our country I have had occasion to notice what a strong hold this institution has upon the educational forces of the Union; everywhere, between the two oceans, men and women engaged in educational or literary work appear to be well informed concerning our library, our beautiful building, and the character and extent of the work which is done here. This has been, I confess, a source of the greatest satisfaction to me.

My relations with the official staff of the society have been of the pleasantest possible character, and I sever them with very much regret. It has been with keen pleasure that I have watched the careful and thorough manner in which the business of this institution is conducted. The manifold demands made upon a great library at the seat of so large a university as that of Wisconsin, and upon a society with such widespread interests in investigation and publication as ours, are surprising to one unfamiliar with them. Tact, diplomacy, breadth of scholarship, and wide personal acquaintance throughout the state and nation are quite as essential in the administrative office of our society as are business ability and executive skill. All of these qualities and attainments I have found actively in practice at our official headquarters, and have felt proud of them.

During my term it has been a great pleasure to make a few gifts to our museum, which I hope may prove lasting memorials of my connection with the society. In their selection and preparation, I have had the active advice and assistance of our secretary, Dr. Thwaites. As he seems to be pleased with the result, that is reward enough for me; for I am sure if he is satisfied, others will also approve.

In retiring from the presidency, I beg to state that I am by no means surrendering my interest in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It has been among the most pleasant of my experiences to serve it in this capacity; it will be among my pleasant duties in the future to do whatever in me lies to further its interests.

Fellow workers in the society: Waiving further formality in this

Fifty-second Annual Meeting

my last official message, I wish also to express to you in tenderer mood a personal farewell tinged with a touch of sentiment and a reference to my new home which I trust does not need an apology. In severing the ties that have developed during nearly a quarter of a century's residence in Wisconsin I am impressed with the thought that while new business locations do not necessarily change the personnel of business associates, yet new personal acquaintances lack the delicate flavor of old wood, old wine, and old friends.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is unique; I can take with me to my new home only the memory of its far-seeing originators, its efficient working force, its courteous custodians, its capable administrative management, its extensive museum, its unequalled original library, and the scholarly atmosphere which pervades the magnificent building provided for its home by an appreciative state. I leave these all behind—yet, strange paradox, I take them with me.

I find others have preceded me to the Pacific Coast; many whose pulses beat quicker and whose eyes flash sympathy at mention of their old Wisconsin home. I find them in politics and pulpit, law and literature, mining and manufacturing, toilers in humble vocations, instructors in higher universities, discharging responsibilities in every field of effort; all beckoned to the setting sun by promising hope, allured by ambition, and attracted by the natural resources of this undeveloped empire where rolls the Oregon and whose ocean shores are washed by waves that cross the broad Pacific, laden with the problems of the Orient.

The state of Washington is only fifteen years old. Few of its history makers have yet been called to tread the silent halls of shade. The Lewis and Clark overland exploration which originated in the fertile brain of Thomas Jefferson, will be celebrated next year by a centennial exposition at Portland, Oregon. Forty years later, when Daniel Webster, basing his opinion on the systematically-misleading reports of the Hudson's Bay Company, said that the whole Pacific Coast was not worth a load of hay, Thomas H. Benton stood almost alone, as he had for a score of years, the advocate of the rights of the struggling pioneers who laid the foundations of future empire and saved the Oregon country to the American union.

Fellow members of the society, as I write this word of parting I can close my eyes and see you in your seats before me; I can call by name a score or more present at the annual meeting—men who cherish the Wisconsin Historical Society as the ripe fruitage of their unswerving devotion to a wise field of educational development. You have earned

Wisconsin Historical Society

your laurels; they crown your silvered heads; they are among the choicest adornments of your successful lives, and afford you the genuine satisfaction of work well done. Yet I misjudge your quality if your thoughts are not with me, and temporarily look with longing on my new opportunities to make history and be a factor in establishing the means to preserve the story of this coast—almost Spanish, almost Russian, almost British, yet by peaceful occupation and arbitration now recognized as an integral part of the greatest republic in the world's annals.

The few contributions I have been able to add to the museum and art gallery have returned their value in many ways, and made me the recipient of many flattering attentions. In my new home the name and fame of Wisconsin historians has opened the portals of every society and institution where lovers of history, literature, and science congregate. Wherever it may be my privilege to broaden intellectual thought, I will cheerfully recognize the inspiration developed and sustained by personal relationship with the curators and active officers of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin—brainy men of affairs and cultivated scholars, who bearing the laurels of unquestioned success in so-called practical business life, have yet had ample leisure to cultivate the richer graces of a broad education.

I congratulate my successor as president of this great society, and freely say to him that however capable, he will doubtless, like myself, find his honors easily won and his burdens and responsibilities nominal, while Dr. Thwaites continues the intelligent and able administration of the office of secretary—manager, in fact—of this incomparable educational trust of the state.

Wishing the society the greatest possible success in its splendid work, which is of undoubted national importance in furthering the cause of American history, I am, gentlemen,

Yours very cordially,

R. L. MCCORMICK,

President.

TACOMA, WASH., October 21, 1904.

Executive Committee's Report

The secretary, on behalf of the executive committee, submitted its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix A.]

Financial Reports

In the absence of Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, Mr. W. A. P. Morris of that committee presented

Fifty-second Annual Meeting

its report, approving the report of Treasurer Hanks for the year ending June 30, 1904, and read the report of the auditing committee (Chairman C. N. Brown) upon the treasurer's accounts. These reports were adopted. [See Appendixes B and C.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the year ending June 30, 1904, the same having been audited by the secretary of state and warrants paid by the state treasurer. [See Appendix D.]

Curators Elected

Messrs. George Raymer, John Luchsinger, Frederic K. Conover, J. M. Winterbotham, and Nils Haugen were appointed a committee on the nomination of curators—one to fill a vacancy, and twelve to serve for the ensuing term of three years—and reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

For term ending at annual meeting in 1906

To succeed Hon. John Johnston (deceased), Henry Colin Campbell, Esq., of Milwaukee.

For term ending at annual meeting in 1907

Hon. Robert M. Bashford, Hon. John B. Cassoday, Hon. Jairus H. Carpenter, Hon. Henry E. Legler, Prof. Dana C. Munro, W. A. P. Morris, Esq., Hon. Robert G. Siebecker, Dr. Frederick J. Turner, Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, of Madison; Hon. Lucius C. Coleman, of La Crosse; B. F. McMillan, Esq., of McMillan; Herbert B. Tanner, M. D., of Kaukauna.

Reports of Auxiliaries

Reports were presented by the secretary from the society's auxiliaries, the local historical societies of Green Bay, Ripon, and Walworth County. [See Appendixes E, F, and G.]

Historical Papers

Vice President Wight read a biographical sketch of the late Hon. John Johnston, long the president of the society. [See Appendix L.]

Wisconsin Historical Society

The following historical papers were read by title:

Some Pioneering Experiences in Jefferson County, by Elbridge G. Fifield, of Janesville.

Indian Agriculture in Southern Wisconsin, by Prof. Benjamin Horace Hibbard, of Iowa state college.

Early Times in the Old Northwest, by Ira B. Brunson, of Prairie du Chien.

Recollections of Antoine Grignon, by Eben D. Pierce, of Trempealeau.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Executive Committee Meeting

Executive Committee Meeting

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the society's meeting, October 27, 1904.

Vice President Wight took the chair.

Election of Officers

Messrs. W. A. P. Morris, F. J. Turner, Halle Steensland, H. C. Campbell, and D. C. Munro were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing triennial term. They reported in favor of the following, who were unanimously elected:

President—Hon. William W. Wight, Milwaukee.

Vice Presidents—Hon. John B. Cassoday, Madison; Hon. Lucius C. Colman, La Crosse; Hon. Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; Hon. John Luch-singer, Monroe; Hon. James Sutherland, Janesville; Hon. William F. Vilas, Madison.

Treasurer—Lucien S. Hanks, Madison.

Election of New Members

The following new members were unanimously elected:

Life

Madison—A. B. Morris, A. A. Pardee, Paul S. Reinsch.

Manitowoc—H. George Schuette.

Milwaukee—August S. Lindemann, B. K. Miller, Frederick C. Thwaits.

Annual

Antigo—Myron E. Keats.

Ashland—J. F. Hooper.

Grand Rapids—H. S. Youker.

Janesville—F. L. Clemons, Samuel G. Huey.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Kenosha—Norman L. Baker, Francis H. Lyman.

Kilbourn—Chester W. Smith.

Madison—Victor D. Cronk, J. H. Hutchison, Vroman Mason.

Marinette—Charles E. Cullen.

Menasha—William Dekelver.

Milwaukee—Edwin S. Mack, John M. W. Pratt, Warren D. Tarrant,
A. Woodard.

Neenah—E. M. Beeman, Robert Shiells.

Oconomowoc—William Kittle.

Oshkosh—R. H. Halsey, A. B. O'Neil.

Plymouth—Otto Gaffron.

Ripon—S. M. Pedrick.

Sheboygan—Winfred C. Howe.

Superior—B. B. Jackson, I. C. McNeill.

Wausau—Claire B. Bird.

Winneconne—Henry P. Severson.

Polo, Illinois—J. W. Clinton.

Corresponding

Chicago—Eugene Fairfield McPike.

Halifax, N. S.—Dr. J. W. Longley, Dr. A. H. McKay, F. Blake Crofton, Esq.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Herbert C. Andrews.

Northampton, Mass.—Prof. W. F. Ganong.

Ottawa, Canada—Dr. Arthur G. Doughty.

St. John, N. B.—Rev. W. C. Gaynor.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Appendix

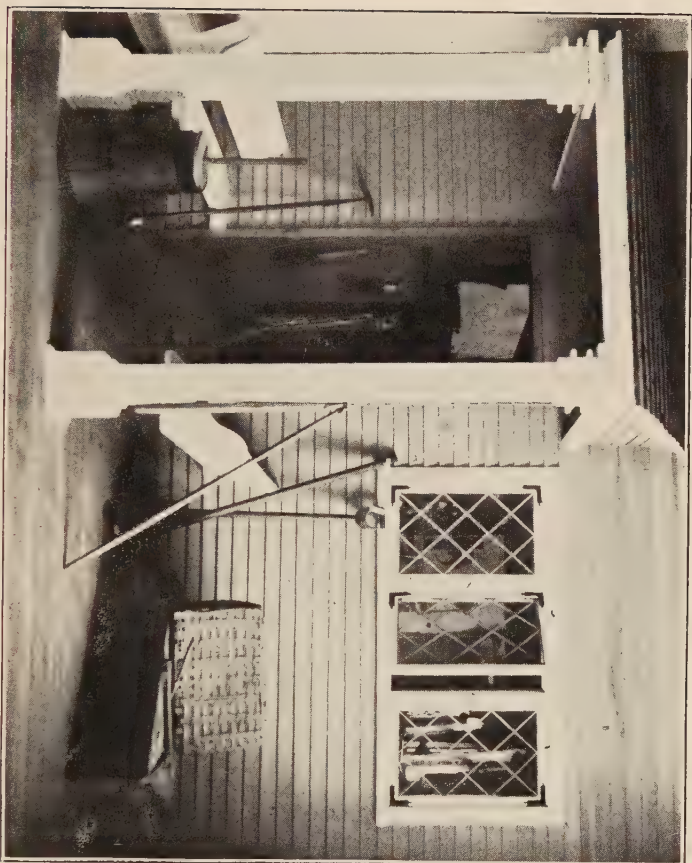
- A. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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- C. REPORT OF TREASURER
- D. FISCAL REPORT OF SECRETARY
- E. REPORT OF GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (auxiliary)
- F. REPORT OF RIPON HISTORICAL SOCIETY (auxiliary)
- G. REPORT OF WALWORTH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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son
 - Recollections of Antoine Grignon, by Eben D. Pierce

Executive Committee's Report

[Submitted to the society at the fifty-second annual meeting,
October 27, 1904]

Summary

The year has been one of steady progress, but without incident of especial note—save in the great loss sustained by the death of two eminent friends of the society, ex-President John Johnston and Curator B. J. Stevens. The society's various private funds are in a healthful condition. The Draper fund will probably reach \$10,000 within the year, the minimum limit decided upon before the income can be made available. The library has been enriched by about the customary number of titles; the quality of the accessions being, however, somewhat above the average. Volumes i and ii of *Wisconsin Historical Collections* have been reprinted within the year, under the provisions of chapter 96, laws of 1903, and iii and iv will probably soon follow. An *Index to Proceedings*, covering the years 1874–1901, has recently been published, and there has also been issued a bulletin upon the library's collection of English history sources. The historical landmarks movement has made considerable progress within the state. The museum has been enriched with the installation of a colonial kitchen, patterned after a seventeenth-century house in Ipswich, Mass.; and another important historical canvas, painted for the society by Edwin Willard Deming, has been presented by President McCormick. The increased cost of maintaining the building, chiefly caused by repairs and



OUR COLONIAL KITCHEN—South Entrance

Executive Committee's Report

the growing charge of equipment, together with expenses incident to the growth of and demands upon the institution, necessitate an increase in the state appropriation.

Death of John Johnston

At half after twelve on the morning of June 1, 1904, there passed from our midst the Hon. John Johnston, of Milwaukee, who for twelve years (January 2, 1890–December 12, 1901) served this society as its president, and thereafter until his death as one of its curators. Vice President Wight will, at the present meeting, by our invitation, present a memoir upon the life and character of Dr. Johnston, which will express the high estimation in which he is held in the councils of this institution. In the half century of the society's existence, no member of this committee has more deeply than Dr. Johnston intrenched himself in the affections of his fellow curators and of the working staff of the library. His presence at our annual meetings was an inspiration, his advice and assistance throughout the year were of great value, and at all times the cause of the society found in his name and character a tower of strength. We greatly miss the presence of our old friend and adviser.

Death of Breese J. Stevens

In the death of the Hon. Breese J. Stevens, which occurred at Madison on the morning of October 28, 1903, the society also suffered the loss of one who had long served as a curator, and whose high character and wise counsel for many years profoundly affected the policy and conduct of this institution as well as of our neighbor the state university.

Mr. Stevens was born at Sconondoa, Oneida County, New York, on the twenty-second of March, 1834, the second son of Augustus C. and Elizabeth Breese Stevens. His earlier years were spent in Buffalo, but later the family removed to Flint, Michigan, his father being one of the founders of

Wisconsin Historical Society

that town. The death of the father having occurred in 1845, the family returned to Sconondoa, whence Breese was sent successively to Oneida, Whiteboro, and Cazenovia academies, at the latter being prepared for Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1853. After studying law at Syracuse, he moved to Madison in 1857 to attend to the landed interests here of the estate of his uncle, Sidney Breese, who had recently deceased. First married to Emma Curtis Fuller, who died a year later, he was in 1876 united to Mary Elizabeth Farmer, who survives him, together with a daughter by each marriage.

From the first Mr. Stevens took prominent position among the lawyers of Wisconsin, and became one of Madison's most eminent citizens. Never aspiring to public office, he had thrust upon him several positions of honor and trust. In 1869 he was chosen a curator of this society, and served as such until his death, actively participating in the work of some of its most important committees, and allowing nothing but absence from the city to interfere with his presence at its meetings. In 1884 his fellow citizens chose him as mayor of Madison, the only elective office which he ever held; for twenty-eight years he was a vestryman and a liberal patron of Grace (Episcopal) church; from its organization he was a director of the First National Bank; was a member of several literary, social, and political reform clubs; and during the last twelve years of his life served with great efficiency and distinction as a regent of the state university, most of the time in the highly responsible position of chairman of the executive committee of the board.

Himself a man of broad, general culture, in educational matters he never ignored the necessities of the scientific or "practical" courses; but in the exercise of his great influence in moulding university ideals, he stood stoutly for the cultivation of the humanities, and would permit no weakening in the opportunities for securing at Wisconsin a conservative classical education of the highest type. His death was in many directions a distinct loss to the university.

Executive Committee's Report

One who, like Mr. Stevens, stood in his community for the higher things of life, whose character was irreproachable, who was loved as a friend, and was one of the most charming of hosts, and who unostentatiously and with marked efficiency served his fellow men in high public positions which brought no other compensation than the satisfaction of serving, can ill be spared from our midst. To say that we miss him, is but to confess that language is in such a case inadequate to express our sense of loss.

Death of James T. Lewis

Ex-Governor James T. Lewis, who served as a vice president of this society from January 2, 1863, to December 8, 1898, passed from this life at Columbus on the fourth of August last. Born in Clarendon, Orleans County, N. Y., in 1819, he was educated in local academies, and after teaching a country school—the customary preparation in his day for a professional life—became a lawyer. First visiting Wisconsin in 1840, in the capacity of tourist, he settled here five years later and opened a law office in Columbus, where he resided until his death. To him is credited the naming of Columbia County, of which he was elected the first probate judge; later he was appointed district attorney, and represented his county in the second state constitutional convention (1847-48). In 1852 he was in the state assembly, the year following in the senate, and the succeeding year was elected lieutenant governor; in 1862 he became secretary of state, and in November, 1863, was elected governor by the largest majority then known in the state. In this last capacity he was highly efficient and won a national reputation; but, pursuant to his declaration when taking the office, he declined renomination, and was tendered by the republican state convention a vote of regret, added to cordial praise for his “fidelity, zeal, economy and untiring watchfulness in protecting the interests of the state . . . [and] cordial approbation of his administration of the executive office.” During his career Mr. Lewis was

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frequently tendered other positions of high public trust—among the offices suggested to him being a foreign ministry at the hands of President Lincoln; but he declined all such overtures, and spent the remaining years of his life at Columbus—for a long period in the quiet, dignified pursuit of his law practise, and later in extensive travel and well-earned leisure. He was a man of much public spirit, especially in forwarding the interests of his neighborhood, and the centre of a large group of warm and admiring friends. Early becoming associated with this society, he was at all times its cordial supporter and one of its most honored members.

Financial Condition

State Appropriations

The society's accounts based upon state appropriations are now regularly audited by the secretary of state, and claims thereon, certified to by the secretary and superintendent, are paid by the state treasurer, in the same manner as with other state departments.

The state now directly appropriates to the society \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under chapter 296, laws of 1899, for the miscellaneous expenses of the society; and \$5,000 under chapter 155, laws of 1901, exclusively for books, maps, manuscripts, etc., for the library. The condition of these two funds upon the thirtieth of June, 1904, was as follows:

CHAPTER 296, LAWS OF 1899

Receipts

Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1903 . . .	\$8,855 03
State appropriation for six months ending June 30, 1904 ¹	7,500 00
Total	\$16,355 03

¹ Previous to Jan. 1, 1904, appropriations were apportioned by the secretary of state for the calendar year, and the above balance on July 1, 1903, included the amount allowed for the second half of 1903; but appropriations are now apportioned for the fiscal year only, ending June 30.

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Disbursements, Year Ending June 30, 1904

Administration of the Society

Services	\$8,928 70	
Supplies and equipment	65 81	
Freight and drayage	236 30	
Travel	278 02	
		9,508 83

Administration of the Building

Services	\$4,043 64	
Supplies	588 46	
Light and power	697 65	
Telephones	92 15	
Equipment	241 74	
Repairs	758 44	
		6,422 08
		\$15,930 91
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1904 . . .		424 12
		\$16,355 03

CHAPTER 155, LAWS OF 1901

Receipts

Unexpended balance, July 1, 1903	\$4,837 83
State appropriation for six months ending June 30, 1904	2,500 00
Total	\$7,337 83

Disbursements

Books and periodicals	\$6,172 58	
Maps and MSS.	62 00	
Pictures	26 00	
		6,260 58
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1904 . . .		1,077 25
		\$7,337 83

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The fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, which have in due course been audited and allowed by the secretary of state.

It will be seen, that the necessary annual expenditure for miscellaneous purposes (under chapter 296) is now about \$1,000 greater than the appropriation of \$15,000. Instead of curtailing our expenses, we need greatly to increase them, as will be discussed later. A larger appropriation, of at least \$5,000 per annum, is essential to the proper maintenance of our work.

The Binding Fund

consisting upon the first of last July of \$27,802.60 in cash and securities, is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. Owing to the demands upon this fund, for helping out the income of the society, there was no increase within the year.

The Antiquarian Fund

is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report for July first shows that it then consisted of \$6,126.68, a net gain during the year of \$552.48. The income of this fund will in due time, when it becomes larger (say \$10,000), be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest" for the museum.

The Draper Fund

now amounts to \$9,214.90, an increase during the year of \$689.58, obtained largely from the sales of duplicates from Dr. Draper's private library. It is hoped that this source may yet yield enough more to make the fund about \$10,000. Upon reaching that figure, its income should thenceforth be available for the purposes set forth in the by-laws establishing the same—"indexing the Draper collection of manuscripts, and purchasing

Executive Committee's Report

or otherwise securing for the society's library, additional manuscripts and printed material touching upon the history of the settlement of the Middle West."

The Mary M. Adams Art Fund

now amounts to \$4,614.51, an increase within the year of \$317.15. The interest accruing from the fund is to be expended by the society for the purchase of art books for the library or objects of art for the museum, as may from time to time be thought desirable. No portion of the income has been expended within the year, the few museum purchases of this character having been carried by the state appropriation; the finance committee have, however, authorized the expenditure of a small portion of the income during the coming year.

Library Accessions

Statistical

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending September 30, 1904:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	.	.	.	2,286
Books by gift	.	.	.	2,920
Total books	.	.	.	5,206
Pamphlets by gift	.	.	.	5,656
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	.	.	.	1,077
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	.	.	.	51
Total pamphlets	.	.	.	6,784
Total accessions of titles	.	.	.	11,990

Present (estimated) strength of the library:

Books	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	131,773
Pamphlets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128,257
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	260,030

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The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	19
Newspapers and periodicals	659
Philosophy and religion	241
Biography and genealogy	278
History—general	115
History—foreign	394
History—American	193
History—local (U. S.)	258
Geography and travel	399
Political and social science	158
Legislation	2,026
Natural science	51
Useful arts	80
British Patent Office Reports	138
Fine arts	45
Language and literature	54
Bibliography	97
Total	5,206

The following are comparative statistics of gifts and purchases:

	1903	1904
Total accessions of titles	10,584	11,990
Percentage of gifts, in accessions	60	72
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions	40	28
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned-	9,752	13,602
Books given	3,632	5,554
Pamphlets given	6,120	8,048
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates	33	37
Percentage of gifts that were accessions	67	63

Following are the accessions for the past ten years: 1895, 6,975; 1896, 9,002; 1897, 8,663; 1898, 6,960; 1899, 7,727; 1900, 8,983; 1901, 11,340; 1902, 10,510; 1903, 10,584; 1904, 11,990.

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Important Accessions

Some of the most important books received during the year, were:

Archæologia Cambrensis. London, series 4, 5, 1870-1900. 17v.

Ayrshire and Galloway Archæological Publications. Edinburgh, 1878-90. 18v.

Great Britain—House of Commons: Accounts and Papers, 1873-1901, 109v; Public Bills, 1884-87, 19v; Reports of Committees, 1884-87, 12v; Reports from Commissioners, 1884-87, 62v.

Hampshire Record Society, Publications. London, 1889-99. 13v.

Henry Bradshaw Society, Publications. London, 1891-1903. 24v.

Howard and Crisp. Visitation of England and Wales. N. p., 1893-1901. 9v.

Jefferys, Thomas. Voyages from Asia to America. London, 1761.

Juan de la Concepcion. Historia General de Philipinas. Manila, 1788-92. 14v.

LeMascrier, J. B. Memoires historique sur la Louisiane. Paris, 1853. 2v.

Manx Society, Publications. Douglas, 1868-82. 18v.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. London, 1896-1904. 8v.

New Spaulding Club, Publications. Aberdeen, 1887-98. 21v.

Ontario—Sessional Papers. Toronto, 1888-1902. 144v.

Scotland—Exchequer Rolls. Edinburgh, 1883-99, 15v; Register of the Privy Council. Edinburgh, 1877-1901. 17v.

Scottish History Society, Publications. Edinburgh, 1887-1903. 42v.

Society of Antiquaries of London, Publications. London, 1876-1901. 18v.

Sussex Archæological Collections. Lewis, 1894-1903. 8v.

Taylor, G. Voyages to North America. Nottingham, 1768-69.

Worcestershire Historical Society, Publications. Oxford, 1893-1900. 12v.

Die weldkarten Waldseemüllers, 1507 and 1516. Portfolio containing:

- (1) Descriptive text entitled, "Oldest map with the name of America of the year 1507 and the Carte Marina of the year 1516 by M. Waldseemüller;" (2) Facsimiles of the two foregoing maps. London, 1903.

Weimar-Spanish map, 1527; Ribero, 1529; and Verrazano, 1529. Being Nos. 9, 112, and 12, respectively, in the series of photographic reproductions of maps illustrating early discovery and exploitation in America, 1502-1530, issued under the direction of Edward Luther Stevenson. Brunswick, N. J., 1903.

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Several files of periodicals and newspapers have been added during the same period, the following being the most important:

Interocean (Chicago), 1873-94. 31v.

Leader (New York), 1857-1861. 4v.

Republican Star (Easton, Md.), 1802-32. 7v.

The Library

Legislative Reference Library

The fire which upon the twenty-seventh of February last destroyed a large part of the interior of the capitol completely demolished the property of the Wisconsin free library commission, including the legislative reference library, which is conducted by the commission in co-operation with this institution. Fortunately very few books belonging to our library chanced at the time to be at the capitol branch; although some of our volumes which were destroyed, were documentary material of considerable rarity and value. Since the fire, the director of the legislative reference library, Dr. Charles McCarthy, has with much energy accumulated a new collection, many of the duplicates in our own and the state university's library being contributed to this end. There was considerable difficulty in obtaining quarters for this collection in the repaired capitol, but it is now fairly well housed and will be in good condition by the opening of the legislature.

Quartering the Library Commission

Immediately after the fire, the superintendent invited the state free library commission to quarters within our library building. Through the courtesy of the librarian of the state university, Mr. Walter M. Smith, two of the rooms assigned to the use of that library upon the first floor were surrendered to the use of the commission, while we provided them with space in the basement for storage and shipping. In the reshifting of departments rendered essential by this arrangement, the members of our library staff generously tendered their rest and luncheon room to the use of the mathematics seminary. The

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summer school of the library commission was also accommodated throughout June and July in a suite of our rooms upon the third floor. As our building was already crowded at all points, this arrangement has not been without some embarrassment on our part—but the need was urgent, and we were glad to be of service in this emergency to the officers of the commission, who with rare energy and enterprise have at last quite recovered from their losses and are probably in a stronger condition than before the fire. During the past few days, a room having been opened in the capitol for the use of the business department of the commission, the secretary and most of the clerical force have removed thither, leaving only the department of instruction in our building, where it is possible that it may remain until a new capitol can be constructed.

The New Wing Needed

We can but repeat, and with still more urgency, our statement of a year ago, that the limitations of the new building have early been realized. It will be remembered that the northwest wing was an integral part of the original plans, and that its abandonment because of lack of sufficient funds, was at the time a matter of keen disappointment. Hope had originally been entertained that the legislature of 1903 would provide for its construction; but the pressure for special appropriations to other state institutions appeared to render it undesirable to make application to that body. It is most sincerely to be hoped that nothing may stand in the path of an appeal to the next session. Were the northwest wing constructed, it is probable that the relief thus obtained would last for another ten years, at the close of which period we should doubtless have to take under serious advisement the project of constructing the transverse wing abutting on Park street, for which the commission wisely provided when placing our building upon the present site.

Binding

There have been bound within the year 1,508 volumes of books and periodicals, and 463 volumes of newspapers—a total

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of 1,971. The preparation of all these articles for the bindery has in itself been a work of considerable proportions.

Publications

Reprint of Collections

Under the provisions of chapter 96, laws of 1903, there have been reprinted during the year volumes i and ii of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*; volume iii and iv are now in press, and will probably appear during the coming winter, unless crowded out in the state printing office by a stress of legislative work. The reprint volumes have been bound in a handsome blue cloth, quite similar in appearance to the publications of the American Historical Association; and future volumes, both of reprint and new issues, will be similarly bound—a distinct improvement over the dull black of earlier years.

Volume xvii is now in press, nearly two-thirds of the matter having thus far appeared in galley form. This will wholly be occupied with documentary material for the study of the French regime. Volume xvi contained documents between 1634 and 1727; in xvii will be presented documents ranging from 1727 until about 1749, leaving the few remaining papers of the period to constitute the opening feature of volume xviii. These documents now being published throw so much new light upon the French regime in the region of the Upper Lakes—for, not restricting our range to Wisconsin, we include all matters bearing on the fortunes of the dependencies of Detroit and Mackinac—that its history will need to be entirely re-written. Not until now have we appreciated the full significance of the protracted Fox War, which played so important a part in the disintegration and ultimate downfall of New France.

Index to Proceedings

The long-delayed *Index to Proceedings* has but recently issued from the press. It is a book of 399 pages, with page-wide lines, and furnishes a close analysis of every name and fact in all of the society's *Proceedings*, from the year when they were

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first separately published (1874) up to and including 1901. It is proposed to publish a supplementary index similarly detailed, every five years.

Bulletins of Information

Two bulletins have been published during the year—No. 20, "Periodicals and Newspapers Currently Received at the Library;" and No. 21, "A Descriptive List of the Works on English History in the Library of the Society." The last named was prepared for us by Dr. Asa Currier Tilton, of the department of history in the state university. In this widely-circulated and favorably-received bulletin, Dr. Tilton pointed out that although of course small in comparison with our collection of American history, the library's English history collection, heretofore relatively unknown, "numbers about 15,000 volumes, a figure exceeded by few libraries in the United States"—while in quality "its rank is even higher than the number of volumes would indicate."

Bulletins upon other special features of the library—for instance, the large manuscript and genealogical collections—will follow during the coming year. There is a great demand for these bulletins on the part of scholars and libraries throughout the country, and the result is evident in a constant widening of our circle of users.

Office Work

Professional Conventions

Keeping in constant touch with our contemporaries in the fields of historical research and library activity is one of the best means of securing to our institution the application of progressive ideals and methods. Actuated by this conviction, the secretary has sought to be present at and take part in the most important historical and library conventions of the year; and when not able to attend in person, to assign this duty to others of his staff.

Wisconsin Historical Society

At the meeting of the American Historical Association, held at New Orleans during Christmas week of 1902, this society was represented by the secretary. The next meeting of the association, which is doing a work of great importance in the cause of historical research throughout the United States, will be held during the Christmas holidays at Chicago. It is a matter for congratulation that one of the members of our library staff, the secretary's editorial assistant, Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D., was at this meeting awarded the Winsor prize, given by the association for the best historical monograph of the year, by a writer who had not already won recognition. Miss Kellogg's essay was entitled "The American Colonial Charter."

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, at which the librarian represented the society, was held at Milwaukee, February 22 and 23. The principal topics discussed were co-operation between libraries and schools, and library extension.

The secretary was present at the meeting in Chicago, last March, of the North Central History Teachers' Association. This organization is chiefly concerned with the betterment of methods in historical instruction in colleges and secondary schools, but at many points in its work comes into intimate relations with libraries such as ours.

The tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Annapolis Basin by De Monts, Champlain, and Poutrincourt occurred at Annapolis Royal, N. S., June 21 and 22, under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Representatives were present from the governments, navies, and leading historical societies of Great Britain, France, Canada, and the United States. Similar celebrations followed on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth at St. John, conducted by the New Brunswick Historical Society; and on the twenty-fifth at Calais, Me., and on St. Croix Island, under the joint management of the New Brunswick and Maine societies. The secretary of our society was present at these several celebrations, which were conducted with great ceremony, and were eminently successful in point

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of well-considered preparations, dignity and picturesqueness of procedure, and popular interest. The secretary also represented on these occasions the American Historical Association, and at Annapolis formally tendered the congratulations of that body to the **Nova Scotia society**.

Another meeting of importance in our work was a conference of historical societies in the Mississippi valley and the region of the Louisiana Purchase, called by the Missouri Historical Society to meet in St. Louis on the sixteenth of September. A general discussion was had of the possibilities of co-operation between the societies, especially in the matter of publication of historical materials, and it appears likely that an organization will be perfected, a committee having been appointed to that end.

The annual conference of the American Library Association was held at St. Louis, October 17-22. It was attended by the usual large number of library workers, coming from nearly every state in the Union, and from Canada, while several eminent librarians were also present from Europe, Asia, Mexico, and South America, for the meeting assumed the character of an international gathering. The secretary, librarian, assistant librarian, and several of our library assistants were in attendance.

In connection with the general conference were held important meetings of the National Association of State Libraries, which our assistant librarian has for two years past served as secretary.

There was also organized at St. Louis during the week the Bibliographical Society of America, which has before it a brilliant future; in the inauguration of this movement our society was represented by Curator Legler and the secretary.

Other Wisconsin Libraries

The fact that the secretary and superintendent of the society is ex-officio a member of the Wisconsin free library commission,

Wisconsin Historical Society

renders some notice of the work of the commission in library propaganda appropriate in this connection.

Gifts accepted from Andrew Carnegie by public libraries in Wisconsin since the last report are: Darlington, \$10,000; Hayward, \$10,000; Rice Lake, \$10,000; Richland Center, \$10,000; Viroqua, \$10,000; and Waupun, \$10,000. The offer to Monroe of \$12,500 was withdrawn in consideration of the subsequent gift of the same amount, made by Messrs. N. E. and W. Ludlow, of Monroe. The acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$10,000 to New London was submitted to the vote of the people at the last spring election, with the result that the proposed gift was rejected. The offers to Ripon and Wausau reported last year as refused, have also been referred to the people, but the adverse decisions were reversed. Columbus has rejected an offer of \$10,000, and Mineral Point is still considering one of the same amount. Mr. Carnegie has also made the following additional gifts: Green Bay, \$5,000, making a total of \$25,000; Hudson, \$2,000, making a total of \$12,000; Rhinelander, \$2,500, making a total of \$15,000; and Stevens Point, \$1,858, which together with local gifts increases the building fund to \$22,000.

At Kilbourn and Tomah the city councils have purchased properties which have been remodeled and adapted to library purposes. During the year buildings have been completed and occupied in Berlin, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Hudson, Manitowoc, Marinette, Neenah, Racine, Rhinelander, Sheboygan, Stevens Point, Waukesha, and Whitewater. Free public libraries have been organized at Mount Horeb, Peshtigo, and Pewaukee, and free association libraries at Hartford, La Valle, and Platteville. The subscription library at Footville has been reorganized and made a free association library. Libraries have been reorganized at Bayfield, Berlin, Durand, Fort Atkinson, Hayward, Hillsboro, Kilbourn, Reedsburg, and Waupun.¹

¹For the information contained in the two foregoing paragraphs, we are indebted to Secretary Henry E. Legler, of the Wisconsin free library commission.

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Historical Names for School Buildings

Members of the society will be pleased to learn that the Madison city board of education has, in the recent renaming of its public schools, honored the first two secretaries of our institution, both of whom performed distinguished services in the early educational development of the commonwealth—Dr. Increase A. Lapham, who served under our original organization from January 30, 1849 to January 18, 1854, and in memory of whom the Seventh Ward School has now been entitled Lapham School; and Dr. Lyman C. Draper, whose term of service extended from January 18, 1854 until January 6, 1887, and for whom the name of the school in the Fifth Ward (that in which our present building is located) has been changed to Draper School. Concurrent with this action, the Fourth Ward building was rechristened Doty School and the Sixth Ward building Marquette School. The names of distinguished statesmen and literary men were bestowed upon the other schools of the city. It is hoped that this policy of honoring distinguished Wisconsin explorers, pioneers, and men of learning by naming for them the public school buildings, may be recognized as a happy precedent for other communities in the state.

The Landmarks Movement

During the past year, a movement of much interest to the local history of the state has been inaugurated by the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs. This organization, meeting in annual convention during the present week at Marinette, has among its committees one devoted to urging upon local clubs the preservation and proper tableting of historical landmarks in the several communities; the committee will make report upon its work during the year, and probably outline some plan of action.

Throughout this agitation, the secretary of our society has been in frequent correspondence with the ladies concerned, offering such advice and aid as seemed appropriate. Were

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it not for our present meeting, he would have accepted the invitation to address the convention at Marinette upon this subject; unable to do so, Mr. Legler, one of our curators, has kindly consented to represent the society in behalf of the movement.

If we hark back to the coming of Jean Nicolet in 1635, Wisconsin is an old state. During the century and a half of the French Regime, it was prominent as the seat of perhaps the most available trade route between the drainage systems of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi—the Fox-Wisconsin waterway. Through Wisconsin came necessarily a large share of the exploration and trade of the French, in their exploitation of the continental interior; it was, in a measure, the keystone of the arch of French occupation, between Canada and Louisiana. Relics of the French regime are to be found in the region of Green Bay, on the banks of the Fox and Wisconsin, the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior, and along the Mississippi, the St. Croix, and the Bois Brulé. The American Fur Company left traces of their occupation at various points upon our waterways. The lead region of the southwest has a picturesque history. But, naturally, the majority of the Wisconsin towns of today can boast of no earlier historical memories than the establishment of waterpowers, or the coming of agricultural settlers from New England, New York, or Europe; but there are not altogether lacking scenes and events worthy of attention from landmarks committees.

Such of the Indian mounds of the state as are still intact, should be preserved, and where possible made the centre of public parks; the sites of old Indian villages and planting grounds, in the neighborhood of white settlements, should be preserved, where practicable; the positions of fur-trading posts, the first house built in each city or village, and other memorable sites around which historic memories cling, should be marked by tablets; new streets as well as school-houses, bridges, and parks may appropriately be named after old settlers or other historical characters of the region; and school children



OUR COLONIAL KITCHEN—Looking North

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and others may be encouraged in annually making historical pilgrimages to interesting objects selected as landmarks, with such popular lectures and exercises as shall be of educative value. By a variety of some such methods, the landmarks movement may, properly guided, be made of much value in increasing popular interest in local history.

The Museum

Colonial Kitchen

In February last, there was completed within our museum a room fitted up, externally and internally, as a colonial kitchen. It has since its inauguration been a feature adding greatly to the attractiveness of our collection.

We had long possessed numerous articles which have come down from colonial times—such as warming pans, foot-stoves, pewter plates, kettles, etc. But somewhat over a year ago we obtained from Miss Ellen A. Stone of East Lexington, Mass., nearly two hundred articles which had been used chiefly as kitchen furnishings in the homestead of Stephen Robbins of Lexington, a great-grandfather of Miss Stone. This homestead was built in 1720.

Desiring to display these colonial relics in their proper setting, we arranged for the construction within the long east hall of the museum of a veritable colonial kitchen. After a visit of inspection early in November last to several ancient houses in the neighborhood of Boston, which are now maintained as museums, the superintendent decided to take as a model the kitchen of the Whipple homestead in the quaint and beautiful old town of Ipswich, this carefully-restored building being now the property of the Ipswich Historical Society. Ideas were also obtained at other old houses, particularly the famous Hancock-Clark House at Lexington, and the much-visited Antiquarian House at Concord; and numerous photographs were obtained of all of these.

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The attempt to produce in our museum the general effect of the Ipswich kitchen has been eminently successful. Prof. Joseph Jastrow, then president of the Madison Art Association, early became interested in the project, and from beginning to end devoted to it much time and thought. To him is due a large share of the credit attaching to the artistic result. The old oak beams of the original, now blackened with age (for the Whipple house was built in 1650) have been carefully reproduced; the spacious fireplace, constructed of blackened brick obtained from Indiana, looks as though it had seen centuries of service; and the walls and shelves are hung with just such articles of the olden time as would have daily been needed in a kitchen of our forefathers in colonial days. Interesting, also, are the two façades, front and rear—the former being fitted with a two-seated porch; while opening through the latter is the sort of battened door used in ancient days, and fastened by a wooden latch with the latch-string hanging without.

It would be a long catalogue, to list the two hundred articles and more, which are on display. There is practically everything there, that a colonial housewife could have known in her kitchen, from a cradle for the baby to an ear trumpet for the grandfather—pots and kettles depending from the crane and hanger in the fireplace; gridirons, frying pans, Dutch bake-ovens, foot-stoves, bed warmers, flat (or “sad”) irons, brooms, hearth shovels, tongs, balances, nutmeg graters, skimmers, spits, noggins, lanterns, candle moulds and sticks, pottery, pewter, wall baskets, wool carders, spinning wheel, reel, samples of cloths, shoes, woodenware, etc. In this large and varied collection is also included a dozen or more farm tools—forks, shovels, flail, etc. The colonial kitchen is an object lesson in history, which is well worth seeing. It is bound to be, for a long time to come, the most attractive popular feature in our rapidly-developing museum.

The kitchen has proved so successful that we have under contemplation the establishment within our rooms of a typical

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Wisconsin log cabin of pioneer days, for the fitting of which enough articles of interest have already been collected.

Nicolet's Landfall in Wisconsin

With continued generosity, President McCormick has again made arrangements for the presentation to the society's museum of a large oil painting from the studio of Edwin Willard Deming of New York. The canvas of a year ago, depicting Charles Langlade, the Wisconsin fur-trader and partisan leader, heading the Indian attack at Braddock's Defeat (July 9, 1755), has attracted wide attention as a spirited and impressive study. His present subject is the landing of Jean Nicolet, the exploring agent of Governor Champlain of New France, upon Wisconsin soil in 1634. Mr. Deming had hoped to complete the picture in time for formal presentation to the society at the present meeting; but he has unavoidably been delayed in his study of the subject, and furthermore desires first to hang the canvas at the forthcoming exhibition of the National Academy of Design. The artist expresses his opinion that it is the most successful picture he has yet painted, which encourages us to hope that it will at least be as interesting as the Braddock's Defeat. Mr. McCormick's great interest in the society, during the three years of his presidency, has visibly borne fruit in several important additions to the museum.

Art Exhibits

The hospitalities of the building were again tendered to the Madison Art Association, which during the winter of 1903-04 gave within the museum a highly creditable free exhibition, accompanied by lectures. Another series will be presented during the forthcoming winter. It is probable that upon the completion of the projected new city library building in Madison, the association will remove its activities thereto.

The interest awakened by these exhibitions has led to the acquisition by the society of several additions to its growing

Wisconsin Historical Society

collection of Arundel prints. Other color prints and engravings of high artistic value will from time to time be added, as our means warrant.

Maintenance of the Building

The state having entrusted to us the care of a costly and beautiful building, it has been our aim throughout four years of occupancy to keep it constantly in a condition of perfect cleanliness and repair. We believe that we have succeeded in accomplishing this desired result, and for as small an expenditure as the quality of the service will permit. The cost of repairs has much increased during the past year, and the probability is that this will continue to be a serious and growing drain upon our resources.

The care of the masonry has proved the largest source of expense. Excessive dampness has given us much trouble, in many directions. The inner walls of the basement have been re-cemented almost throughout; the floors of the outer window areas have been bricked and cemented anew, in order that rainwater pouring into them may be carried away from the walls rather than towards the building; considerable portions of the basement floor have been re-cemented; the tile work in the east loggia of the second floor has been relaid, in better cement; the task of repairing the mosaic pavements, a constant charge in all large public buildings of this character, has entailed a considerable expenditure; while the work of repairing the pointing on the outer walls of the building and on the terrace rails and steps, requires semi-annual attention, owing to the excessive frosts of this climate.

In order to allow the heavy stone walls to become thoroughly dry, the board of building commissioners postponed the work of applying color to the plaster work, and for this purpose reserved a sum amounting to about \$10,000. That the finish of the woodwork might accord with the color scheme ultimately to be adopted for the plaster, the commissioners deferred the application of the two final coats of paint, with

Executive Committee's Report

the result that the paint in the building has always been of insufficient thickness. For various reasons the board has deferred the work of decoration, with the result that the paint upon the woodwork is nearly everywhere in need of replenishing, to say nothing of the dinginess of the white plaster at all points where it can be reached by hand. It has already become necessary to re-paint many of the window-sashes and doors, the cost of which has been a charge upon the current funds of the society. The building commissioners will doubtless conclude to color the plaster and finish the painting of the woodwork during the summer of 1905.

More Funds Imperatively Needed

During the year ending June 30, 1904, the administration of the building (heat, light, power, care-takers, repairs, cleaning supplies, and necessary equipment) cost \$14,130.24. Of this sum the society paid out \$6,748.24 in cash; while the cost of heat, light, and power furnished by the state university was \$7,382. Under the agreement between the two institutions, each to meet one-half of this cost, the society paid to the university the balance, \$316.88. The increasing cost of maintenance is a heavy drain upon the resources of the society, and greatly cramps its efficiency in other directions. From the state appropriation of \$15,000 for miscellaneous purposes, but \$8,000 is left for library salaries, travelling expenses, freight and drayage, and library supplies and equipment, a sum quite insufficient for our needs. The steady growth of the library necessitates a corresponding increase in staff, as well as a gradual improvement in the salaries of those who enter our service as novices but are now trained to a condition of efficiency. The salaries of the best of our library assistants are much below those given in similar institutions elsewhere. Our practice in this regard has always been extremely conservative, and our staff is composed of persons thoroughly loyal to the service; we must be prepared, however, to pay somewhat higher compensation than we have

Wisconsin Historical Society

heretofore awarded our people, if we would retain our best workers at a time when there is a strong and growing demand for trained librarians. Moreover, the growth and spread of the society's activities entail other expenditures which should be met if the institution is to maintain its relative efficiency. A slight increase of appropriation from the state—say \$5,000 per annum—would probably tide us over our difficulties for a few years to come.

On behalf of the executive committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

Finance Committee's Report

Report of Finance Committee

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin: Your committee on finance has respectfully to make its annual report for the current year ending June 30th last, and submit the same, together with the treasurer's accounting and report which have been examined, the vouchers compared, and found correct. The several funds at the date named are as follows, in

Mortgage loans on real estate	\$47,300 00
The lots in St. Paul stand unchanged (\$580.54 and \$1,184.86 respectively)	1,765 40
Cash on hand with the treasurer	1,691 08
Binding fund income overdrawn	86 94
Total	\$50,843 42

Which has been appropriated as follows:

To the binding fund	\$27,802,60
To the antiquarian fund	6,126 68
To the Draper fund	9,214 90
To the Mary M. Adams art fund	4,614 51
Balance in the general fund	3,084 73
	\$50,843 42

Respectfully submitted in connection with the treasurer's detailed report in corroboration hereof.

N. B. VAN SLYKE
HALL STEENSLAND
W. A. P. MORRIS

MADISON, October 27, 1904.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Treasurer's Report

Report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Binding Fund Income Account

The Treasurer, Dr.

1903.

Aug. 20. To gift to Binding Fund, E. G. Paul,
Milwaukee \$5 00

1904.

June 30.	To $\frac{1}{2}$ annual dues (for year) . . .	\$163 00	
	To $\frac{1}{2}$ life membership fees . . .	60 00	
	To $\frac{1}{2}$ sale of duplicates . . .	46 65	
	To interest apportioned . . .	1,406 40	
	To balance overdrawn . . .	86 94	
			\$1,767 99

The Treasurer, Cr.

1903.

July 1. By balance overdrawn \$177 61

1904.

May 8.	By taxes, St. Paul property . . .	40 38	
June 30.	R. G. Thwaites, salary as superintendent	1,000 00	
	I. S. Bradley, salary as assistant superintendent	400 00	
	L. S. Hanks, salary as treasurer . . .	150 00	
			\$1,767 99
July 1.	By balance overdrawn	86 94	

Binding Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1903.

July 1. To balance : . \$27,802 60

Treasurer's Report

Antiquarian Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1903.

July 1. To balance \$5,574 20

1904.

June 30. To $\frac{1}{2}$ annual dues (year) . . . 163 00

To $\frac{1}{2}$ life membership fees . . . 60 00

To $\frac{1}{2}$ sale of duplicates . . . 46 68

To interest apportioned . . . 282 80

\$6,126 68

1904.

July 1. To balance \$6,126 68

The Treasurer, Cr.

1904.

June 30. By balance \$6,126 68

Draper Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1903.

July 1. To balance \$8,525 32

1904.

June 30. To sale of duplicates (for year) . . . 260 33

To interest apportioned . . . 429 25

\$9,214 90

1904.

July 1. To balance \$9,214 90

The Treasurer, Cr.

1904.

June 30. By balance \$9,214 90

Mary M. Adams Art Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1903.

July 1. To balance \$4,297 36

Dec. 3. To C. A. Barnes, sale of two family
portraits 100 00

1904.

June 30. To interest apportioned . . . 217 15

\$4,614 51

Wisconsin Historical Society

1904.

July	1.	To balance	\$4,614 51
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The Treasurer, Cr.

1904.

June	30.	By balance	\$4,614 51
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General Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1903.

July	1.	To balance	\$3,640 13
------	----	----------------------	------------

1904.

July	1.	To balance	\$3,084 73
------	----	----------------------	------------

The Treasurer, Cr.

1903.

Aug.	25.	By R. G. Thwaites, official disbursements	\$55 31
------	-----	---	---------

Oct.	6.	By J. C. A. Wingate, newspapers, Ely rebate	21 00
------	----	---	-------

		By C. C. Saffell, newspapers, Ely rebate	36 00
--	--	--	-------

Oct.	10.	By R. G. Thwaites, official disbursements	23 30
------	-----	---	-------

Nov.	25.	By H. C. Schulrud, Philippine relics	25 00
------	-----	--	-------

		By R. G. Thwaites, official disbursements	20 74
--	--	---	-------

Dec.	28.	By R. G. Thwaites, official disbursements	14 43
------	-----	---	-------

1904.

Jan.	16.	By John Borhmt, repairs to building	53 80
------	-----	---	-------

		By Deborah Martin, museum articles	9 50
--	--	--	------

		By R. G. Thwaites, official disbursements	19 17
--	--	---	-------

Mch.	7.	By R. G. Thwaites, official disbursements	17 02
------	----	---	-------

Mch.	18.	By R. T. Ely, newspapers, Ely rebate	250 00
------	-----	--	--------

Mch.	29.	By R. G. Thwaites, official disbursements	10 13
------	-----	---	-------

		By balance	3,084 73
--	--	----------------------	----------

\$3,640 13

Treasurer's Report

Inventory

1904.

July 1.

Mortgages \$47,300 00

Real estate owned:

Lot 1, blk. 2, Bryant's Randolph St. add., St. Paul . 580 54

Lots 6 and 7, blk. 35, Summit Park add., St. Paul . 1,184 86

Binding Fund income, overdrawn 86 94

Cash in bank 1,691 08

\$50,843 42

Belonging as follows:

To binding fund \$27,802 60

To antiquarian fund 6,126 68

To general fund 3,084 73

To Draper fund 9,214 90

To Mary M. Adams art fund 4,614 51

\$50,843 42

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. HANKS, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned auditing committee certify that we have examined the books and vouchers of the treasurer of the society so far as the same relates to the disbursements from the general fund and the binding fund, and find that all the vouchers are properly certified by the secretary and that the books show that the sums have been properly entered, and that the aggregate of the disbursements from the funds are correctly entered in the within report.

CHARLES N. BROWN

E. B. STEENSLAND

A. B. MORRIS

October 21, 1904.

We, the undersigned, members of the finance committee, hereby certify that we have examined the within report of the treasurer, compared the securities and found the same correct.

N. B. VAN SLYKE

HALLE STEENSLAND

Dated October 22, 1904.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Secretary's Fiscal Report

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.—The state now appropriates to the society directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899, and \$5,000 under sec. 1, chap. 155, laws of 1901. Disbursements from these appropriations are made upon warrant of the undersigned, audited by the secretary of state, and paid by the state treasurer. According to the books of the secretary of state, verified by our own, the society's account with the state stood as follows upon July 1, 1904:¹

Chapter 296, Laws of 1899

1903.

July	1.	Unexpended balance of appropriation	. . .	\$8,855 03
		Appropriation for six months ending June 30,		
		1904 ¹		7,500 00
				\$16,355 03
		Disbursements during year ending June 30,		
		1904, as per appended list		\$15,930 91

1904.

July	1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	. . .	\$424 12
------	----	--------------------------------------	-------	----------------

Chapter 155, Laws of 1901

1903.

July	1.	Unexpended balance of appropriation	. . .	\$4,837 83
		Appropriation for six months ending June 30,		
		1904 ²		2,500 00
				\$7,337 83

¹See pp. 22, 23, ante, for classification of expenditures.

²See p. 22, note 1.

Secretary's Fiscal Report

Disbursements during year ending June 30,
1904, as per appended list 6,260 58

1904.

July 1. Unexpended balance in state treasury . . . \$1,077 25

Orders drawn against state treasurer, in accordance with sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899:

Edna C. Adams, reading room assistant	\$465 00
Josephine Alsheimer, extra house cleaning	5 00
Julius Andrae & Sons Co., Milwaukee, electrical supplies	9 00
Florence E. Baker, reading room attendant	60 00
Amelia Bauer, washing towels	45 56
Daisy G. Beecroft, superintendent's clerk	650 00
John Borhmt, Madison, masonry repairs	454 64
I. S. Bradley, librarian and assistant superintendent, traveling expenses	58 87
F. B. Breitwisch, Milwaukee, painting signs	3 35
Bunde & Upmeyer, Milwaukee, engraved silver plate	5 00
Bennie Butts, messenger	558 00
C. & N. W. R. R. Co., Madison, freight charges	41 61
C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., Madison, freight charges	147 92
City of Madison, water rate	60 24
Arthur J. Clark, student assistant	3 60
Conklin & Sons, Madison, ice and cement	135 50
Continental Brush Co., Sullivan, Ind., supplies	6 00
C. F. Cooley, Madison, brick, etc.	5 00
Katharine Cramer, student assistant	350 50
Allie Daggett, Madison, drayage	5 00
Dane County Telephone Co., Madison, telephone service	80 15
Donley Davenport, elevator attendant	380 30
Dennison Manufacturing Co., Chicago, stationery supplies	3 50
F. R. Eastman, Madison, repairing elevator	6 00
Electrical Supply Co., Madison, supplies	4 62
Alice Fay, Madison, extra house cleaning	5 00
E. S. Ferris, Madison, drayage	21 25
J. H. Findorff, Madison, lumber and repairs	137 73
Mary S. Foster, reading room attendant	720 00
W. J. Gamm, Madison, repairing and care of electric clocks	41 50
Henry C. Gerling, Madison, drayage	1 50

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Gibson Soap Co., Omaha, Nebr., supplies	24 00
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, rubber carpeting	48 34
Mattie Goodwin, housemaid	6 48
Philip Gross Hardware Co., Milwaukee, supplies	38 20
William E. Grove, student assistant	258 47
Tillie Gunkel, housemaid	340 10
Mary E. Haines, indexing	100 00
Huldah B. Hainke, student assistant	13 05
D. O. Hallstrom, Lexington, Mass., crating furniture for N. E. kitchen, etc.	18 00
P. F. Harloff, Madison, electrical supplies and repairs	158 53
Emma A. Hawley, document room attendant	720 00
Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room attendant	480 00
Mary Hintzen, housemaid	185 50
Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight charges	6 02
Anna Jacobsen, cataloguer	415 36
Frances S. C. James, cataloguer	403 35
Marjorie D. Johnson, student assistant	26 85
Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, electrical supplies	8 10
Charles Kehoe, night watchman (winter)	239 76
Park Kelley, student assistant	25 00
Louise P. Kellogg, editorial assistant	28 00
Alma Keuling, housemaid	92 00
William Keyes, Madison, sand, etc.	17 00
King & Walker, Madison, chains for terrace	33 68
Emma Ledwith, housekeeper	437 21
Library Bureau, Chicago, furniture equipment	32 50
Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant	599 04
Locke Manufacturing Co., Kensett, Iowa, adding machine	5 00
Minna Luedtke, housemaid	138 00
Leora E. Mabbett, periodical room assistant	480 00
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, stationery supplies	6 35
W. T. McConnell & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies	73 92
Lena Memhard, extra house cleaning	5 00
Elizabeth B. Mills, periodical room attendant	383 10
Magnus Nelson, assistant engineer	600 00
New York Store, Madison, cleaners' supplies	6 17
Richard C. Norton, Madison, clock repairs	1 75
Northern Tissue Paper Mills, Milwaukee, supplies	53 90
Annie A. Nunns, secretary to superintendent	825 00
Oakey & Morgan, Madison, mason work and supplies	60 83
Minnie M. Oakley, assistant librarian, travelling expenses	46 64

Secretary's Fiscal Report

Otis Elevator Co., Chicago, supplies	1 90
William Owens, Madison, plumbing repairs	41 84
Oxley Enos Co., New York City, lamp globes, etc.	19 49
Eve Parkinson, general assistant, services	507 25
Pollard-Taber Co., Madison, painters' supplies and services	35 05
Ricketson & Schwartz, Milwaukee, brick for N. E. kitchen	9 50
Safford Stamp Works, Chicago, rubber stamps.	13 86
Caroline Sather, housemaid	196 56
Augusta Schupple, extra house cleaning	5 00
Mae Scofield, housemaid	172 84
Clara Springman, housemaid	20 30
William Springman, elevator attendant	20 00
Standard Oil Co., Madison, supplies	51 50
Stephenson & Studemann, Madison, tinsmithing and hard- ware supplies	25 13
Sumner & Morris, Madison, hardware supplies	3 08
Helen Teisburg, housemaid	6 00
Edna Teude, housemaid	294 44
Anna Thompson, housemaid	9 00
R. G. Thwaites, sec. and supt., official disbursements for labor, supplies, etc. (small accounts), and travelling expenses	290 55
Elizabeth G. Ticknor, manuscript room attendant	357 13
University of Wisconsin, Regents, balance on joint account for maintenance of building	697 65
Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, hardware supplies	4 50
Iva Welsh, classifier	500 00
Everett Westbury, engineer	718 89
Everett Westbury, Jr., elevator attendant	3 00
Wisconsin Telephone Co., Madison, telephone service	12 00
	\$15,930 91

Orders drawn against state treasurer, in accordance with sec.
1, chap. 155, laws of 1901:

William Abbatt, New York City, books	\$6 75
W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books	3 33
American Economic Association, publications	3 00
American Library Association, publications	4 00
American Library Association, Publishing Board, Boston, cat- alogue cards and publications	11 92
American Historical Association, publications	3 00
H. F. Andrews, Exira, Iowa, books	9 00

Wisconsin Historical Society

C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y., books	5 00
J. H. Beers, Chicago, books	22 50
Boston Book Co., Boston, books	24 50
Selwyn A. Brant, Madison, books	32 20
H. W. Bryant, Portland, Maine, books	4 00
George Brumder Book Dept., Milwaukee, binding	5 00
W. W. Calkins, Chicago, books	4 00
William J. Campbell, Philadelphia, books	10 00
Century History Company, New York City, books	35 00
The A. H. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio, books	249 53
A. S. Clark, New York City, books	8 50
Club for Colonial Reprints, Providence, R. I., publications	3 00
S. D. Cone, Hamilton, Ohio, books	5 00
William W. Cone, Brandsville, Mo., books	5 00
E. R. Curtiss, Madison, photographs for museum	5 00
Dodd, Mead & Co., New York City, drafting book plate	7 50
E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City, books	16 00
Barnett A. Elzas, Charleston, S. C., books	3 00
Charles Evans, Chicago, books	15 00
Peter Fagg, Madison, books	7 50
Federal Book Company, Boston, Mass., books	21 00
Lewis Foss, Merrill, Wis., books	5 00
The Fourth Estate, New York City, publications	4 50
Regina Freundfelter, Madison, books	11 25
Garrett Book Shoppe, Hartford, Conn., books	11 40
Granite Monthly Co., Concord, N. H., books	13 25
Francis P. Harper, New York City, books	9 65
Blanchard Harper, Madison, photographs	52 45
Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia, books	3 00
F. B. Hartranft, Hartford, Conn., books	13 50
J. L. Hazen, Chicago, books	35 00
History Commission, Concord, N. H., books	5 00
George B. Howard, Hartford, Conn., books	5 00
The Hub Magazine Co., Boston, books	2 80
Hunter & Van Valkenburgh, Rockford, Ill., map	3 00
Huston's Book Store, Rockland, Me., books	5 00
Herbert F. John, New York City, books	8 00
Kimball Brothers, Albany, N. Y., books	10 50
Publius V. Lawson, Menasha, Wis., books	3 50
C. LeBrun, Quebec, books	8 61
Ralph LeFevre, New Paltz, N. Y., books	5 00
C. F. Libbie & Co., Boston, books	7 50

Secretary's Fiscal Report

Crawford Lindsay, Quebec, translation of documents	18 31
George E. Littlefield, Boston, books	166 74
A. Longley, St. Louis, books	5 80
MacCalla & Co., Philadelphia, books	6 00
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	702 75
Spencer P. Mead, New York City, books	9 00
Frederick H. Meserve, New York City, books	3 00
Military History Society of Massachusetts, Boston, books	5 00
H. L. Moore, Lawrence, Kansas, books	5 00
W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	296 86
Noah F. Morrison, Elizabeth, N. J., books	54 90
Munsell Publishing Co., Chicago, books	7 50
Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	24 30
Martinus Nijhoff, New York City, books	10 37
T. K. Oglesby, Columbia, Georgia, books	25 00
Pandex of the Press, New York City, books	10 00
Mrs. Edward McClure Peters, New York City, books	11 25
Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., books	7 50
The Prince Society, Boston, publications	4 30
Publishing Society of Connecticut, Boston, books	7 50
Raymer's Old Book Store, Denver, Colo., books	4 00
Raoul Renault, Quebec, books	15 22
Research Publication Co., Boston, books	5 10
George H. Rigby, Philadelphia, books	8 50
C. C. Saffell, Baltimore, books	99 25
John E. Scopes, Albany, N. Y., books	25 75
I. D. Seabrook, Charleston, S. C., books	86 75
Roger A. Simonson Co., Chicago, books	11 25
Mrs. M. L. C. Smith, Hartford, Conn., books	3 26
H. Sotheran & Co., London, books	1,896 80
Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va., publications	3 00
Southern History Assoc., Washington, D. C., publications	6 00
James Stacey, Newman, Georgia, books	3 50
Statute Law Book Co., Washington, D. C., books	384 66
S. P. Stebbins, Edgerton, Wis., books	8 00
G. E. Stechert, New York City, books	1,186 38
Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, London, books	93 75
E. L. Stevenson, New Brunswick, N. J., books and maps	117 50
Stevenson-Smith Co., Washington, D. C., books	5 00
James H. Thomas, Boston, books	10 00
Tice & Lynch, New York City, books	84 65
Nelson O. Tiffany, Buffalo, N. Y., books	10 00

Wisconsin Historical Society

R. G. Thwaites, sec. and supt., official disbursements for books (small amounts under \$3, for which affidavits for state au- diting could not well be obtained)					46 19
Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse, Wis., book					3 00
George E. Warner, Minneapolis, books					3 00
H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, books					6 00
					\$6,260 58

R. G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

MADISON, July 1, 1904.

Report of the Green Bay Historical Society

The Green Bay Historical Society made all arrangements for a pilgrimage in 1903 to Little Sturgeon Bay, where the year previous the society had located a very interesting and extensive Indian village and planting ground. This ancient site is situated on the northeast and southeast sides of the entrance to Little Sturgeon.

From investigations made by the president of the society, he concludes that the little lake behind the bluff at Little Sturgeon is the one spoken of by Spoon Decorah, in his interview with Dr. R. G. Thwaites,¹ as the first location of the Winnebago. From there they moved to Red Banks, where they met the first Frenchman, presumably Jean Nicolet. The society had visited this place in 1902, and found there many evidences of Indian occupation—mounds, skeletons, wampum, beads, bone needles, and bits of clay pottery. Mr. Riley has, at this place, quite an extensive and unusually interesting collection. Three different dates were fixed for the pilgrimage of 1903, but the excursion was finally abandoned on account of inclement weather, and the long trip involved on the then rough waters of Green Bay.

The annual winter meeting was held on December 8, 1903, at the parish hall, at which time Mr. John M. Schumacher exhibited the kettle found by him at Rivière Rouge—an exceptionally fine example of prehistoric pottery. It is made of the

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii, p. 457.

Wisconsin Historical Society

clay found in that vicinity, and measures 22 inches at largest diameter, and 26 inches in height. Around the top edge is tooling which much resembles the Norman herring-bone ornament. Found shattered in many pieces, it has been beautifully and accurately restored by Mr. Schumacher. An interesting paper was also read by that gentleman on copper implements, illustrated by a number of fine specimens from his personal collection of copper implements found in the vicinity of Green Bay.

Mr. Schumacher's talk was followed by an extremely interesting address by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, on the famous overland expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific in 1803-04. Dr. Thwaites is always an inspiration in matters historical, and his lecture was thoroughly enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience. At the conclusion of the meeting an informal reception was held, and all voted it a most profitable and interesting occasion.

A business meeting was held in February, 1904. Several new members were enrolled, and the former officers continued in office.

The executive board decided that the pilgrimage in 1904 should be made to Little Rapids, where Messrs. Neville and Schumacher had located the remains of large Indian villages. Its proximity to the site of the Eleazer Williams home, added to the general interest. This expedition was to have been made by trolley; but heavy rains damaged the track to such an extent that the expedition was considered dangerous, and once more the society felt obliged to postpone its annual pilgrimage until another year.

During the past year the president has given much time to visiting and locating early Jesuit missions and Indian villages around the head of Green Bay, and as a result feels that this vicinity is much richer in historical associations than has been supposed. The three different sites occupied at successive periods by the mission of St. Francis Xavier have been

Reports of Local Societies

traced and identified; the location of the Sauk village where De Lignery was murdered has been found; and many other Indian village and camp sites, whose existence has hitherto been unsuspected, have been brought to light.

For the December meeting the programme committee have arranged for several interesting papers on early Green Bay history and the homes of early settlers.

ARTHUR C. NEVILLE,
President.

Report of the Ripon Historical Society

In November, 1899, through the efforts of Prof. A. W. Tressler, then principal and superintendent of the Ripon public schools, and Mr. John S. Rountree, a lawyer then residing here, a society was organized consisting of a few men who pledged themselves to the general purpose of the society as active workers. It was the plan then, as it still is, to have a few who would actively endeavor to preserve historical material relating to Ripon and vicinity, rather than to include a large number. It was thought best to form a corporation under the state law, as an auxiliary to the State Historical Society, and this was done under the direction of Mr. Rountree.

The members upon the commencement of the society were Messrs. George L. Field, president of the First National Bank, W. S. Crowther a local miller, Mr. Tressler, Mr. Rountree, Dr. E. H. Merrell and Prof. C. Dwight Marsh of Ripon College, Dr. S. T. Kidder, pastor of the Ripon Congregational Church, C. H. Ellsworth, editor of the Ripon *Commonwealth*, and George W. Carter and S. M. Pedrick of the law firm of Carter & Pedrick. Subsequently, Mr. O. J. Clark, a retired business man of this city, Mr. G. F. Horner, lumber and coal dealer, Mr. A. E. Schaub, now principal of schools at West Allis, Rev. B. F. Sanford of the Methodist Church, Prof. O. C. Marston, professor of political science and history at Ripon College, Superintendent E. L. Luther of the Ripon

Reports of Local Societies

els, Prof. H. G. Shearin, of the department of English in Ripon College, and Mr. Cate Mitchell, a local antiquarian of reputation, have been added to the society. The society has lost by removal from the city, Messrs. Tressler, Rountree, Marsh, and Schaub. The present officers are: Rev. Samuel T. Kidder, president; W. S. Crowther, vice president; C. H. Ellsworth, treasurer; and Samuel M. Pedrick, secretary.

The purpose of the society, as stated in the articles of association, is as follows: "Said corporation is formed for historical and literary purposes, and the particular objects and business thereof shall be the discovery, collection, preservation, and publication of historical records and data relating to the city of Ripon, in the state of Wisconsin, particularly the collection and preservation, for itself and for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, of books, pamphlets, maps, genealogies, portraits, paintings, relics, manuscripts, letters, journals, surveys, field-books, and any and all articles and materials which may establish or illustrate such history, or the growth and progress of population, wealth, education, arts, science, agriculture, manufactures, trade, and commerce in said city, or in other portions of Wisconsin or adjoining states."

The society has had meetings from time to time, at which some few papers have been read, including one on the "Booth War in Ripon," by Col. George W. Carter; a biographical sketch of Jehdeiah Bowen, one of Ripon's pioneers, by Dr. E. H. Merrell; "The Birth of the Republican Party in Ripon," by Dr. S. T. Kidder; and "Wisconsin Phalanx," by S. M. Pedrick. Some of these have been used by the State Historical Society in its publications, and all of them have been published in the *Ripon Commonwealth*. Other topics have been assigned for special investigation, and it is understood that members are at work on them, so that during the coming winter several more papers are expected, among them being: "The New Building Era in Ripon," by O. J. Clark; "Biographical Sketch of Ex-Governor Horner," by Dr. Merrell; "Ripon Mills, Millers, Water Rights, and Privileges," by Mr.

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Crowther; "Early Roads and Trails passing through Ripon," by Dr. Kidder; "The M. E. Church and its Buildings in Ripon," by Rev. Mr. Sanford; "Ripon Railways and Railway Promotion," by Mr. Pedrick; "The Press in Ripon History," by Mr. Ellsworth; "Municipal Government Before and After the Original Charter," by Colonel Carter; and "Ripon Banks and Bankers," by Mr. Field.

The principal work of the society has been in the collection of materials. This work has not been extensive; but there is being aroused in the community a considerable interest, and the society publishes frequent communications to the general public in the local press, asking for diligent search among books, papers, and other matter in garrets and elsewhere. The result has been, that contributions are constantly coming in, which are acknowledged weekly in the *Ripon Commonwealth*. Files of newspapers are being collected, so far as possible, also old maps and documents, books and pamphlets of local interest—in fact, everything is asked for, and much is being obtained. By a continuous use of this method it is believed that the society will become possessed of much that is valuable historically. As yet the society has had no place where its material as collected could be placed and be available for reference. It was for a time kept in the vault of one of the local banks, and then was moved to the vault in the City Hall building, which is very inaccessible for general use. It suffices, however, to give safety to all material that comes into the hands of the society, and that is much. The new Carnegie Library will, it is believed, be ready for occupancy next summer, and the library board has kindly granted an alcove therein for the use of this society.

The results already accomplished have not been many; but there is a feeling here that what has been done was much needed, and that this little society is likely to grow and do much in the future.

SAMUEL M. PEDRICK,
Secretary.

RIPON, Sept. 27, 1904.

Reports of Local Societies

Report of Walworth County Historical Society

This society, incorporated August 29, 1904, has as yet no completed work, no imposing collection to display in shelf-arrangement or in official report. Its work, although well begun, is like its corporate organization, yet to be fully developed. It works with a base of operation little better than its faith that there is work at hand to do, and that it is now time to do it. Its plan is not narrower than that laid down by its sympathetic and helpful godfather, the state society.

Thus far, the greatest progress has been made in its division of vital records; this work has already been pushed to the accumulation of about 35,000 names and as many dates. These are yet to be greatly increased, and to be arranged in their final form for public use and permanent care.

In the society's formative stage, its existence will best be justified by its performance of that work which is pecuniarily least burdensome—since that is not of minor importance—and of such there is at our elbows a monstrous arrear. When this is practically done, we may ask the confidence of our fellow-citizens in the larger undertakings.

A. C. BECKWITH,
President.

Report of Secretary

The officers of this society are:

President—Albert C. Beckwith.

Vice president—Jay F. Lyon.

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Secretary — John H. Snyder, Jr.

Corresponding secretary — Dr. Edward Kinne.

Librarian — Francis H. Eames.

Treasurer — Orland Carswell.

Board of directors — Fred W. Isham, Jay W. Page, Edward H. Sprague

The list of members is as follows:

Henry De Lafayette Adkins	Theron Rufus Morgan
Albert Clayton Beckwith	Jay Wright Page
Edward Seymour Beckwith	George Edmund Pierce
Orland Carswell	Benjamin Franklin Skiff
Miss Edna Lorene Derthick	Mrs. Iris Emeline (Stowe) Skiff
Francis Havilah Eames	John Henry Snyder, Jr.
Fred Willard Isham	Edward Harvey Sprague
Mrs. Ruth (Wales) Isham	Miss Katherine Wentworth
Dr. Edward Kinne	Thomas
Jay Forest Lyon	Charles Marshall Wales

Walter Aaron West — Total, 20.

The society has collected 30 bound books, 193 pamphlets (including duplicates), and 24 newspaper files.

JOHN H. SNYDER, JR.,
Secretary.

Gifts to Library

Givers of Books and Pamphlets

[Including duplicates]

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Abbott, Ellis P., Madison	1	. .
Adams, H. C., Madison	1	. .
Adams, Mary M., estate, Madison	1	. .
Akers, Charles N., St. Paul	1	. .
Akron (O.) mayor	. .	2
Alabama history and archives department, Montgomery	. .	2
geological survey, Montgomery	. .	1
secretary of state, Montgomery	9	1
Alameda (Cal.) board of education	. .	1
Alaska packers' association, San Francisco	1	. .
Allen, F. W., Greenville, Me.	. .	1
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.	. .	2
anti-vivisection society, Philadelphia	. .	1
board of commissioners for foreign missions, Boston	. .	2
book co., N. Y.	1	. .
congregational association, Boston	. .	1
federation of labor, Washington, D. C.	. .	1
historical association, Washington	2	1
protective tariff league, N. Y.	. .	44
railway guide co., Chicago	. .	1
Amherst (Mass.) college	. .	2
Anderson, William J., Madison	. .	48
Andover (Mass.) mayor	. .	2
Amory, Frederic, Boston	1	. .
Andrews, Byron, Washington, D. C.	. .	34
Angell & co., R. G., Madison	1	. .
Appleton school board	. .	4
Arizona governor's office, Phoenix	3	. .
Arkansas secretary of state, Little Rock	1	. .
Armstrong, Perry A., Morris, Ill.	. .	1
Asiatic society of Japan, Tokio	. .	1
Association of officials of bureaus of labor statistics, Washington, D. C.	1	. .
Athénée Louisianais, New Orleans	. .	1
Atkinson, W. W., New York	1	. .
Atwood, Miss Mary L., Madison	1	. .
Australia mines department, Perth	1	. .

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Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Baird, J. H., Nashville, Tenn.	. . .	1
Baker, Henry M., Concord, N. H.	. . .	2
Balch, E. S., Philadelphia	1 . . .	. . .
Baraboo superintendent of schools	. . .	3
Barnes, John, Rhinelander	. . .	1
Barron county board of supervisors	. . .	2
Bashford, Robert M., Madison	. . .	1
Bassett, F. G., Seymour, Conn.	. . .	1
Bayfield county board of supervisors	. . .	1
Beane, S. C., Newburyport, Mass.	. . .	1
Beckwith, A. C. & E. S., Elkhorn	15 . . .	2
Beer, William, New Orleans	. . .	2
Belgium académie royale d'archéologie, Brussels	. . .	6
chemins de fer, postes et telegraphes, Brus- sels	1 . . .	. . .
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee	. . .	1
Beloit college	. . .	1
Benevolent and protective order of elks, Wiscon- sin division, Waukesha	. . .	1
Bennett, Louis V., Anaconda, Mont.	. . .	1
Berlin friends in council	. . .	1
Berliner gesellschaft für anthropologie, ethnologie, und urgeschichte	. . .	3
Beule, Ervin J., Madison	. . .	17
Beveridge, Albert J., Indianapolis	. . .	1
Beverley (Mass.) city clerk	7 . . .	. . .
Bird, Mrs. George W.* Madison	. . .	. . .
Bishop, William W., Princeton, N. J.	. . .	1
Blackman, L. H., Madison	. . .	1
Blair, Miss E. H., Madison	12 . . .	. . .
Blanco, Jacobo, El Paso, Texas	3 . . .	. . .
Blood, William H., Boston	1 . . .	. . .
Blue, Frank D., Terre Haute, Ind.	. . .	1
Bolton (Mass.) mayor	. . .	1
Boscobel public schools	. . .	3
Boston associated charities	. . .	1
atheneum	. . .	949
chamber of commerce	1 . . .	. . .
children's institutions department	. . .	1
city auditor	1 . . .	. . .
city hospital	1 . . .	. . .
city registry department	3 . . .	. . .
mayor	1 . . .	. . .
overseers of the poor	. . .	1
public library	1 . . .	4
statistics department	. . .	3
transit commission	1 . . .	. . .
treasurer and receiver general	. . .	1
Bostonian society	. . .	7
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.	. . .	3

* Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Bradford (Pa.) mayor	.	1
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison	14	146
Brandt printing co., Manitowoc	1	1
Brazilian legation, Washington, D. C.	.	1
Bridge, J. H., New York	1	.
Bridgman, E. P., Madison	1	2
Bridgman, H. L., Brooklyn	.	3
Brigham, Clarence S., Providence, R. I.	.	2
Brockton (Mass.) public library*	.	1
Brookfield (Mass.) mayor	.	1
Brookline (Mass.) public library*	.	1
Brooklyn public library	.	5
Brown, C. N.,* Madison	4	50
Brown, Henry, London	1	.
Brown, Julius E., Atlanta	1	.
Brown university, Providence, R. I.	.	1
Bruncken, Ernest, Milwaukee	.	1
Brussels société d'archéologie	.	1
Buenos Ayres direccion general de statistique mu- nicipale	1	.
Buffalo chamber of commerce	.	1
historical society	1	.
mayor	3	1
public library	.	1
Buffalo county board of supervisors	.	1
Bunker hill monument association, Boston	1	.
Burke, Laurance C., Madison	.	1
Burlington (Ia.) city clerk	.	10
Burlington (Vt.) mayor	.	14
Burpee, Lawrence J., Ottawa	.	1
Burton, C. M., Detroit	.	3
Butler, James D., Madison	.	3
Butterfield, Mrs. Daniel, New York	1	.
Cadle, Cornelius, Cincinnati	1	.
Caine, Albert H., Cincinnati	.	2
Calhoun (Ala.) colored school	.	1
California controller's department, Sacramento	.	1
historical society of southern California, Los Angeles	1	.
promotion committee, San Francisco	1	.
state library, Sacramento	92	59
state treasurer, Sacramento	.	2
university, San Francisco	2	.
Call, Homer D.,* New York	1	8
Cambridge (Mass.) city messenger	13	.
public library	.	1
superintendent of schools	.	1
Canada agriculture department, Ottawa	3	7
auditor general, Ottawa	2	.
education department, Toronto	.	2

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Canada geological survey,† Ottawa	1	. .
immigration department, Ottawa	1	. .
insurance department, Ottawa	1	1
interior department, Ottawa	1	1
labour department, Ottawa	4	17
railroads and canals department, Ottawa	3	12
royal society, Ottawa	. .	2
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn.	. .	1
Carnegie free library, Allegheny, Pa.	. .	2
free library, Atlanta	. .	2
free library, Braddock, Pa.	. .	3
free library, Pittsburg	. .	1
institution, Washington, D. C.	2	. .
Cary, Henry C., Winthrop, Mass.	1	. .
Casgrain, P. B., Quebec	. .	2
Caverno, Charles, Lombard, Ill.	. .	1
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) free public library	. .	1
Chamberlain, George W., Weymouth, Mass.	. .	2
Channing home, Boston	. .	3
Charleston (S. C.) mayor	1	. .
Chase, Russell, Madison	47	4
Chase, W. E., Madison	1	. .
Chicago & Northwestern r. r. co., Chicago	. .	12
board of trade	2	. .
city clerk	4	. .
city railway co.	. .	3
fire patrol commission	2	. .
historical society	2	5
Milwaukee & St. Paul r. r. co., Milwaukee	. .	20
municipal library & bureau of statistics	1	2
public library	. .	7
trustees of sanitary district board	2	. .
university	3	. .
Chicopee (Mass.) city clerk	1	. .
Chippewa Falls superintendent of schools	. .	1
Chynoweth, H. W., Madison	. .	2
Cincinnati chamber of commerce	1	. .
city auditor	13	. .
museum association	. .	1
public library	. .	7
Cleveland chamber of commerce	1	. .
city clerk	10	. .
public library	1	2
Cole, E. B., Indianapolis	1	. .
Colorado agricultural college, Ft. Collins	. .	2
college, Colorado Springs	. .	4
equalization board, Denver	. .	1
state library, Denver	21	59
university, Boulder	2	2
Columbia university library, New York	1	13
Columbus (O.) public school library	. .	1

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Commission on international exchanges, Washington	1	.
Commons, John R., Madison	6	6
Concordia college, Milwaukee	.	1
Congdon, G. E., Sac City, Ia.	.	1
Connecticut historical society, Hartford	.	1
railroad commission, Hartford	2	.
secretary of state, Hartford	1	.
state library, Hartford	30	38
Conover, Allan D., Madison	145	.
Conover, Sarah F.,* Madison	.	.
Cook county board of education, district 97, Chicago	.	1
Costa Rica instituto fisico-geografico, San José	.	8
Cox, John E., Harwich, Mass.	.	1
Crooker, J. H., Ann Arbor	.	1
Crosby, Mrs. William L., La Crosse	23	.
Curtis, Charles A., Madison	1	.
Curtis, Wardon A., Madison	1	.
Daniells, Mrs. W. W.,* Madison	4	12
Danvers (Mass.) Peabody institute library	.	2
Dartmouth college, Hanover, N. H.	1	.
Daughters of the American revolution, Chicago chapter	.	1
Warren and Prescott chapter, Berkshire, Mass.	1	1
Davenport (Ia.) free public library	.	1
Davis, Andrew M., Cambridge, Mass.	.	3
Davis, Henry L., Sterling, Ill.	.	1
Dayton (O.) public library and museum	.	2
Delaney, Mrs. Hannah C., Oshkosh	.	1
Delaware historical society, Wilmington	.	3
Democrat printing co., Madison	505	139
Democratic national committee, New York	.	54
Derrick publishing co., Oil City, Pa.	1	.
Detroit city clerk	3	.
mayor	.	1
public library	35	1
Deury, W. T., Montpelier, Vt.	.	1
Deutsche gesellschaft, Milwaukee	.	2
District of Columbia, charities board, Washington	.	2
collector of the taxes, Washington	.	1
commissioners, Washington	11	.
education board, Washington	1	.
engineer department, Washington	.	1
health department, Washington	1	.
medical supervisors board, Washington	.	1
Domestic and foreign missionary society, New York	.	1
Dorr, Mrs. Julia C. R., Rutland, Vt.	.	1
Dorrance, A. A., Coldwater, Mich.	.	1
Douglas county board of supervisors	.	6

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Dover (N. H.) public library	. . .	2
Draper library, Madison	21	. .
Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J.	. . .	3
Drexel institute library school, Philadelphia	. . .	1
Dunn county board of supervisors	. . .	1
school of agriculture, Menomonie	. . .	3
Easthampton (Mass.) selectmen	. . .	1
Eau Claire public library	. . .	1
public schools	. . .	2
Edmonds, R. H., Baltimore	. . .	3
Edmunds, A. J., Philadelphia	. . .	2
Edmunds, E. B., Beaver Dam	. . .	3
Egypt exploration fund, London	1	1
Ela, Miss Ida, Rochester	1	. .
Elizabeth (N. J.) mayor	. . .	3
Elles, W. A., Northfield, Vt.	. . .	1
Ely, Richard T., Madison	57	249
Elzas, Barnett A., Charleston, S. C.	. . .	2
Engelmann, Otto, South Kaukauna	. . .	1
Engle, Francis E., Indianapolis	. . .	1
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore	. . .	2
Erichson, John, Superior	. . .	1
Essex institute, Salem, Mass.	. . .	2
Evanston public library*	. . .	1
Everett (Mass.) city clerk	10	8
Fall River (Mass.) mayor	1	. .
Field Columbian museum, Chicago	4	2
Filson club, Louisville	1	. .
Fitchburg (Mass.) city clerk	1	. .
public library*	. . .	. .
Fleming, Walter I., Morgantown, W. Va.	. . .	4
Flower, Frank A., Washington, D. C.	2	12
Fond du Lac superintendent of schools	. . .	1
Fort Wayne (Ind.) mayor	4	. .
Foster, Miss Mary S.,* Madison	6	3
Fox, Irving P., Lexington, Mass.	. . .	1
Gamble, Thomas, jr., Savannah	2	. .
Gardner, Dr. Miriam,* Clifton Springs, New York	8	2
Gates county board of supervisors	. . .	1
Georgia state treasurer, Atlanta	1	. .
Gerard, William R., New York	. . .	1
Gifford, F. H., Fall River, Mass.	1	. .
Girard estate, Philadelphia	. . .	30
Goodell, R. A., Washington, D. C.	7	56
Gorham manufacturing co., New York	1	. .

* Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Grand Rapids (Mich.) city clerk	4	. .
public library	. .	1
superintendent of schools	. .	16
Great Britain labour department, London	. .	4
patent office, London	138	. .
Green, Samuel A., Boston	20	129
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.	. .	2
Greene, Fairchild, North & Parker, Green Bay	. .	1
Grinton, William, Joliet, Ill.	1	1
Grove, William,* Madison	. .	. .
Groves, Joseph, Selma, Ala.	. .	1
Grumm, George, Jefferson	1	. .
Guilford battle ground co., Greensboro, N. C.	. .	2
Gwynne temporary home for children, Boston	. .	3
Hale house, Boston	. .	2
Halifax (N. S.), mayor	. .	11
Harbert, A. N., Cedar Rapids, Ia.	. .	1
Harrisburg (Pa.) city clerk	3	. .
Hartford (Conn.) board of trade	. .	1
city clerk	1	. .
public library*	. .	. .
theological seminary	. .	1
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.	2	3
Haverhill (Mass.) city clerk	1	. .
public library	. .	3
Hawaii governor, Honolulu	. .	1
secretary, Honolulu	4	1
Hawley, Miss Emma A., Madison	. .	1
Hayden, Horace E., Wilkes Barre, Pa.	. .	1
Hayes, C. W., Geneva, N. Y.	1	. .
Hays, Mrs. J. A.,* Boise, Idaho	2	1
Hemingway, E. E., Brookings, S. Dak.	2	. .
Hepburn, A. P., New York	1	. .
Higbee, Chester G., St. Paul	2	. .
Hills, William S., Boston	. .	11
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun	. .	1
Hobbs, William H., Madison	. .	2
Hoo-Hoo, concatenated order of, Nashville, Tenn.	. .	2
Howard association, London	. .	1
Hoyt, Mrs. F. W.,* Madison	155	35
Hudson, Thomas J., Indianapolis	. .	1
Hughes, Harold D., Madison	. .	2
Hughes, William H., Madison	1	. .
Hyde Park (Mass.) historical society	. .	1
Idaho auditor, Boise	. .	1
immigration, labor & statistics bureau, Boise	. .	16
state mine inspector, Boise	. .	1

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Illinois auditor of public accounts, Springfield . . .	9	5
insurance department, Springfield . . .	1	.
labor statistics bureau, Springfield . . .	2	1
railroad & warehouse com., Springfield . . .	2	.
secretary of state, Springfield . . .	2	1
state bar association, Springfield . . .	1	.
state historical society, Springfield . . .	1	2
university, Urbana . . .	.	1
Immigration restriction league, Boston . . .	.	10
Independent order of odd fellows, grand lodge of Wisconsin, Milwaukee . . .	1	.
Indian rights association, Philadelphia . . .	.	4
Indiana charities board, Indianapolis . . .	.	3
health board, Indianapolis . . .	1	.
inspection department, Indianapolis . . .	2	.
secretary of state, Indianapolis . . .	1	.
state library, Indianapolis . . .	5	9
tax commissioners board, Indianapolis . . .	.	2
Indianapolis board of trade . . .	.	1
city comptroller . . .	7	.
public library . . .	1	2
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C. . .	6	44
Iowa auditor of state, Des Moines . . .	1	4
labor statistics bureau, Des Moines . . .	1	.
library commission, Des Moines . . .	1	.
railroad commission, Des Moines . . .	1	.
secretary of state, Des Moines . . .	41	3
state historical society, Iowa City . . .	2	2
Iowa county board of supervisors . . .	.	2
Ipswich (Mass.) historical society . . .	.	1
J. Herman Bosler memorial library, Carlisle, Pa. . .	.	1
Janesville superintendent of schools . . .	1	.
Japan bureau de la statistique générale, Tokio . . .	2	.
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library . . .	.	1
John Crerar library, Chicago . . .	1	1
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore . . .	.	1
Jones, Mrs. Burr, Madison . . .	7	.
Jones, S. M., Toledo, O. . .	.	2
Jones, T. J., Elkhorn . . .	.	1
Juneau county circuit court . . .	.	2
Kansas bank commissioner, Topeka . . .	2	2
bank examiner, Topeka . . .	1	.
labor and industry bureau, Topeka . . .	1	1
university library, Lawrence . . .	.	1
City (Mo.) city comptroller . . .	.	2
education board . . .	1	.
public library . . .	1	.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Kellogg, Miss Louise P., Madison	. . .	1
Kennicott, W. F.,* Madison	25	5
Kentucky agriculture, labor and statistics commis- sion, Frankfort	1	. .
state historical society, Frankfort	. . .	1
Kerr, Alexander, Madison	1	34
Kewaunee county board of supervisors	. . .	3
King, Horatio C., Brooklyn	2	3
Kingsley house association, Pittsburgh	. . .	1
Kosanke, Fred E.,* Watertown	. . .	. .
Kremers, Edward, Madison	. . .	1
La Boule, J. S., Watertown	. . .	2
La Crosse board of trade	. . .	2
Lafayette county board of supervisors	. . .	2
Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitra- tion, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.	. . .	2
Lamb, Fred W., Manchester, N. H.	. . .	2
Lancaster county (Pa.) historical society	. . .	3
Lapham, Miss Julia A., Oconomowoc	. . .	1
Latham & co., Alexander, New York	1	. .
Laval university, Quebec	1	1
Lawrence (Mass.) public library*	. . .	. .
Lawrence university, Appleton	. . .	5
Lawson, P. V., Menasha	1	. .
Le Brun, P., Quebec	. . .	2
Legal intelligencer, Philadelphia	1	. .
Legler, George E., Madison	. . .	1
Legler, Henry E.,* Madison	104 ¹	189
Lenher, Victor, Madison	1	4
Leonard, B. W.,* De Pere	. . .	9
Lewis, H. M., Madison	. . .	1
Lewis institute, Chicago	. . .	1
Lewis & Clark centennial exposition co., Portland, Ore.	. . .	1
Libby, O. G., Grand Forks, N. Dak.	. . .	1
Lincoln county board of supervisors	. . .	3
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec	3	1
Little Rock (Ark.) mayor	. . .	7
Livingston county historical society, Geneseo, N. Y.	. . .	2
Lloyd, Mrs. Henry D., Winnetka, Ill.	2	45
Los Angeles (Cal.) board of trade	. . .	1
public library*	. . .	. .
Loubat, Duc de, Paris	1	. .
Louisiana adjutant general's office, Baton Rouge	. . .	1
historical society, New Orleans	. . .	2
purchase exposition co., St. Louis	1	. .
Lowell (Mass.) mayor	5	. .
old residents' historical association	1	1

*Also unbound serials.

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Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Lowry, Miss Blanche,* Hurley	. .	. .
Lunn, J. C., Racine	. .	20
Lynn (Mass.) city clerk	24	. .
McAleer, George, Worcester, Mass.	. .	1
McCleary, J. T., Washington, D. C.	. .	1
McCormick, R. L., Hayward	1	. .
McCullock, Mrs. Delia A., Charleston, W. Va.	. .	1
McGaffrey, Ernest, Wausau	1	. .
McIlvaine, Miss C. M., Chicago	. .	1
McLachlan, R. W., Montreal	. .	1
McLean, J. P., Franklin, O.	. .	2
McLennan, William, Montreal	. .	1
Madison board of education	. .	1
city clerk	3	. .
free library*	1	40
general hospital association	. .	1
literary club	. .	5
park & pleasure drive association	. .	1
superintendent of schools	. .	2
water department	. .	1
Maine general hospital, Portland	. .	1
industrial and labor statistics commission, Augusta	1	. .
state library, Augusta	7	. .
state treasurer, Augusta	2	. .
Malden (Mass.) mayor	1	. .
Manitoba king's printer, Winnipeg	4	2
provincial library,† Winnipeg	. .	. .
public works department, Winnipeg	. .	1
Manitowoc public library	1	1
county board of supervisors	. .	1
Marathon county board of supervisors	. .	3
Marquette college, Milwaukee	. .	2
Marvin, Miss Cornelia, Madison	. .	1
Maryland historical society, Baltimore	2	1
statistics and information bureau, Balt.	2	. .
Mason, Mrs. E. C.* Madison	. .	. .
Massachusetts auditor of accounts, Boston	1	. .
chief of district police, Boston	1	. .
civil service commission, Boston	. .	1
conciliation and arbitration board, Boston	1	. .
gas and electric light commission, Boston	1	. .
general hospital, Boston	. .	1
highway commission, Boston	1	. .
historical society, Boston	1	1
humane society, Boston	. .	1

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers		Books	Pam- phlets
Massachusetts	insane hospital, Northampton . .	. .	1
	insane hospital, Taunton . .	. .	1
	insurance department, Boston . .	2	. .
	labor statistics bureau, Boston . .	4	5
	metropolitan park commission, Bos- ton . .	1	. .
	metropolitan water and sewerage board, Boston . .	1	. .
	public records commission, Boston . .	. .	1
	railroad commission, Boston . .	1	. .
	savings bank commission, Boston . .	2	. .
	secretary of the commonwealth, Bos- ton . .	8	4
	state board of health, Boston . .	1	. .
	state board of charity, Boston . .	1	. .
	total abstinence society, Boston . .	. .	1
Matthews, Albert, Boston . .	. .	. .	2
Mayfield, R. N., New York . .	. .	. .	1
Messmer, S. J., Milwaukee . .	. .	4	. .
Methodist church, West Wisconsin conference, Lan- caster . .	. .	. .	1
Mexico	direccion general de estadistica, Mexico . .	4	1
	secretary de fomento, Mexico . .	2	. .
Michigan	auditor general's department, Lansing . .	1	. .
	agriculture board, Lansing . .	1	. .
	banking department, Lansing . .	1	1
	dairy and food department, Lansing . .	. .	1
	labor and industrial statistics bureau, Lan- sing . .	1	. .
	railroad commission, Lansing . .	1	. .
	state department, Lansing . .	1	. .
	state board of health, Lansing . .	2	31
	state library, Lansing . .	35	55
	state treasurer, Lansing . .	1	. .
	university, Ann Arbor . .	. .	5
Military	Order Loyal Legion U. S.:		
	California commandery, San Francisco . .	. .	41
	Colorado commandery, Denver . .	. .	3
	Iowa commandery, Des Moines . .	. .	17
	Minnesota commandery, St. Paul . .	2	2
	Missouri commandery, St. Louis . .	. .	9
	Ohio commandery, Columbus . .	. .	43
	Wisconsin commandery, Milwaukee . .	. .	16
Millicent library,* Fairhaven, Mass. . .	. .	. .	2
Milwaukee	associated charities . .	. .	2
	chamber of commerce . .	1	. .
	city engineer . .	6	. .
	city service commission . .	1	. .
	common council . .	1	. .
	comptroller . .	1	. .

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers		Books	Pam- phlets
Milwaukee	East division high school*	.	.
	fire department	.	15
	health department	.	2
	high school	.	1
	house of correction	.	11
	house of mercy	.	3
	insane asylum	.	2
	Journal	.	73
	orphan asylum	.	2
	public library	.	25
	public museum	.	1
	public works board	2	.
	school board	1	11
	county board of supervisors	2	.
	home for dependent children, Wauwa- tosa	.	1
	hospital, Wauwatosa	.	1
	Republican county committee, Milwau- kee	.	1
Minneapolis	chamber of commerce	1	.
	city clerk	2	.
Minnesota	adjutant general, St. Paul	2	.
	chief fire warden, St. Paul	.	1
	historical society, St. Paul	80	93
	labor bureau, St. Paul	1	.
	public examiner, St. Paul	2	5
	railroad and warehouse commission, St. Paul	1	.
Mississippi	historical society, University	1	2
	railroad commission, Jackson	1	.
Missouri	agriculture board, Columbia	.	2
	auditor, Jefferson City	5	.
	botanical garden, St. Louis	3	2
	insurance department, Jefferson City	1	1
	labor statistics bureau, Jefferson City	2	.
	railroad and warehouse commission, Jef- ferson City	1	.
	secretary of state, Jefferson City	3	.
	university library, Columbia	.	9
Monroe	county board of supervisors	.	2
Montana	historical library, Helena	17	12
Morris, Mrs. Charles S., Berlin		.	1
Morris, W. A. P., Madison		3	.
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P.,* Madison		.	20
Moseley, C. W., Boston		1	.
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass.		.	1
Mowry, Duane,* Milwaukee		20	89
Mumm, H. L., Wausau		.	1
Munro, Dana C., Madison		22	13

* Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
National association of manufactures, Indianapolis	. .	6
association of wool manufacturers, Boston	. .	3
education association, Winona, Minn.	2	. .
home for disabled soldiers, Milwaukee	1	. .
league for the protection of the family, Au- burndale, Mass.	. .	1
municipal league, Philadelphia	. .	3
Nantucket (Mass.) historical association	. .	5
Nebraska agricultural experiment station, Lincoln	. .	5
banking department, Lincoln	6	. .
public instruction department, Lincoln	. .	8
university, Lincoln	. .	6
Nelson, William, Peterson, N. J.	. .	1
Netherwood, H. C.,* Madison	. .	. .
New Bedford (Mass.) free public library	. .	1
New England historic genealogical society, Boston	. .	4
New Hampshire bank commission, Concord	2	2
historical society, Concord	1	. .
insurance commission, Concord	1	. .
railroad commission, Concord	1	. .
state library, Concord	5	. .
state library commission, Concord	3	. .
New Haven (Conn.) orphan asylum	. .	1
colony historical society, New Haven	. .	1
New Jersey adjutant general's office, Trenton	. .	1
banking and insurance department, Trenton	8	. .
children's guardians board, Trenton	. .	1
comptroller's department, Trenton	2	6
public roads commission, Trenton	1	. .
sewerage commission, Jersey City	1	. .
state board of assessors, Trenton	2	1
statistics bureau, Trenton	1	. .
treasurer's office, Trenton	1	. .
New Orleans city comptroller's office	. .	1
New South Wales government statistician's office, Sydney	3	2
New York, city, American female guardian society and home for the friendless	. .	3
association for improving the condition of the poor	. .	2
board of trustees of the Bellevue and allied hospitals	. .	1
buildings bureau	. .	2
charity organization society	. .	2
children's aid society	. .	1
city magistrates board	8	. .
colored mission	. .	6
comptroller's office	4	. .
education department	15	1

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers		Books	Pam- phlets
New York	City fire department	. .	1
	health department	2	1
	highway commission	3	. .
	home for old men and aged couples	. .	1
	ladies association of the sheltering arms	. .	7
	mercantile library	. .	1
	municipal accounts and statistics bureau	2	. .
	provident loan society	. .	3
	public charities department	1	1
	public library	. .	2
	St. Luke's home for aged women	. .	4
	St. Mary's free hospital for children	. .	10
	society for the prevention of crime	. .	1
	society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents	. .	1
	society for the suppression of vice	. .	2
	society library	. .	1
	taxes and assessment department	14	12
	water supply department	3	6
	state, banking department, Albany	8	5
	catholic protectory, New York	. .	1
	chamber of commerce, New York	1	. .
	charities board, Albany	5	1
	christian home for intemperate men, Mt. Vernon	. .	7
	commissioners of state reservation at Niagara, Niagara Falls	. .	6
	equalization board, Albany	. .	2
	health department, Albany	. .	2
	state historical society, New York	2	1
	home for incurables, Fordham	. .	2
	hospital for crippled and deformed chil- dren, Tarrytown	. .	3
	institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, New York	. .	1
	labor department, Albany	2	. .
	library, Albany	8	18
	prisons commission, Albany	1	. .
	railroad commission, Albany	2	. .
	society for the prevention of cruelty to children, New York	. .	3
	treasury, Albany	1	. .
New Zealand	registrar-general, Wellington	2	. .
Newark (N. J.)	city clerk	1	. .
	free public library	. .	3
	mayor	1	. .
Newberry library,	Chicago	. .	1
Newspapers and periodicals	received from publishers	361	. .
Niagara (Can.)	historical society, Ontario	. .	2
Niagara Falls (N. Y.)	public library	. .	2
Nicholson, John P.,	Philadelphia	1	. .

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Nicholson, K. M., Hurley	1	. .
Norlie, O. M., Stoughton	1	. .
North Adams (Mass.) public library	. .	1
North Carolina corporation commission, Raleigh	1	1
university, Chapel Hill	. .	1
North Dakota agricultural experiment station, Ag- ricultural College	. .	7
railroad commission, Bismarck	5	1
state department, Bismarck	. .	1
state examiner, Bismarck	. .	1
Northern Pacific r. r. co., St. Paul	. .	1
Northrup, A. J., Syracuse, N. Y.	. .	1
Northwest territories agriculture department, Re- gina	2	1
education department, Regina	. .	1
government printing office, Regina	. .	6
territorial secretary, Regina	. .	3
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.	. .	1
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison	. .	6
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison	1	2
Oberlin (O.) college library	. .	3
Ohio archaeological and historical society, Columbus	1	. .
auditor of state, Columbus	2	. .
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati	. .	1
labor statistics bureau, Columbus	1	. .
railroads and telegraphs commission, Columbus	3	. .
society of New York, New York	1	. .
state bar association, Toledo	1	. .
state library, Columbus	. .	1
workshops and factories inspection department, Columbus	1	. .
Oklahoma bank commissioner, Guthrie	. .	1
historical society, Oklahoma City	. .	3
Olin, John M., Madison	. .	5
O'Neill, James, Neillsville	. .	1
Ontario agriculture department, Toronto	1	. .
government, Toronto	2	. .
historical society, Toronto	1	. .
mines bureau, Toronto	6	. .
superintendent of neglected & dependent children, Toronto	. .	1
Oregon historical society, Salem	1	. .
secretary of state, Salem	1	. .
superintendent public instruction, Salem	1	. .
university library, Eugene	. .	32
Orr, Charles, Cleveland	. .	3
Oshkosh board of education	. .	2
Times	1	. .
Ostrander fire brick co., Troy, N. Y.	. .	2

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Paltsits, Victor H., New York	.	1
Parkinson, Miss Eve, Madison	1	.
Parlin library, Everett, Wash.	7	.
Pasadena (Cal.) public library*	.	.
Patchin, H. E., New London	93	.
Patek, Arthur J.,* Milwaukee	.	.
Paterson (N. J.) free public library	.	2
mayor	1	.
Patrick, Lewis S.,† Marinette	.	.
Pawtucket (R. I.) city clerk	.	2
Peabody institute, Baltimore	.	1
Pease, Vernon J., Pullman, Ill.	1	.
Peck, George R., Chicago	.	12
Pennsylvania banking department, Harrisburg	3	.
factory inspector's department, Har- risburg	2	.
German society, Lancaster	2	.
internal affairs department, Harris- burg	2	.
library department, Harrisburg	1	.
railways bureau, Harrisburg	2	.
Scotch-Irish society, Philadelphia	.	1
society of New York, New York	1	.
university, Philadelphia	.	1
Pentecost, H. W., Guthrie, Okla.	.	2
Peoria (Ill.) public library	.	1
Perry, W. W., Milwaukee	.	3
Philadelphia board of trade	1	.
children's country week association	.	2
children's hospital	.	1
college of pharmacy, alumni associa- tion	.	1
commercial exchange	11	1
controller	1	.
electrical bureau	9	.
health board	10	.
mayor	3	22
prison society	.	14
public education board	1	8
public health and charities depart- ment	.	22
public works department	8	.
select council	11	.
society for organizing charity	.	4
union traction co.	.	3
Philippi & co., L. P., La Crosse	1	.
Philippine Islands commission, Manila	3	.
executive bureau, Manila	3	2
finance and justice department, Manila	.	1

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Philippine Islands government laboratories bu- reau, Manila	.	13
mining bureau, Manila	.	1
museum of ethnology, natural history, and commerce, Manila	.	2
Phillips, F. L.,* Madison	7	479
Phillips, U. B., Madison	.	2
Pittsburgh city controller	.	1
health bureau	4	.
& western r. r. co.	.	2
Pittsfield (Mass.) city clerk	1	.
Plummer, Alvin, San Francisco	.	1
Pond, James C., Milwaukee	.	5
Portage county board of supervisors	.	1
Portland (Me.) benevolent society	.	1
city clerk	1	.
(Ore.) commercial club	.	1
superintendent of schools	1	8
Porto Rico secretary, San Juan	2	3
Potsdam (N. Y.) school of technology	.	1
Powers, Samuel L., Washington, D. C.	.	1
Pratt institute free library, Brooklyn	.	2
Presbyterian church, general assembly, Philadelphia	2	.
Price, Clinton G., Milwaukee	.	1
Price county board of supervisors	.	3
Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.	1	.
Protestant episcopal church in the United States:		
diocese of Albany	.	1
diocese of California	.	1
diocese of central Pennsylvania	1	1
diocese of Connecticut	1	.
diocese of Fond du Lac	.	1
diocese of Louisiana	.	1
diocese of Massachusetts	1	1
diocese of Minnesota	1	.
diocese of New Hampshire	.	1
diocese of Rhode Island	1	.
diocese of West Virginia	1	.
diocese of western Michigan	1	.
Providence (R. I.) athenaeum	.	1
Butler hospital	.	1
overseer of the poor	.	1
public library	.	2
public school department	.	1
Prudential insurance co., Newark, N. J.	.	15
Racine county board of supervisors	.	8
public schools	.	4
Randolph-Macon college, Ashland, Va.	.	1
Raven, I. J., Harleston, Norfolk, England	.	2
Raymer, George, Madison	130	1
Reeve, J. T., Appleton	463	490

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y.		1
Rhode Island factory inspector, Providence	1	
historical society, Providence	2	
industrial statistics bureau, Providence	2	
public school commission, Providence	2	
secretary of state, Providence		23
Richardson, E. C., Princeton, N. J.	1	
Rigby, William T.,† Vicksburg, Miss.		1
Riley, Franklin H., University, Miss.		2
Ripon college		2
Roberts, E. D., Janesville	1	
Robinson, Adelaide A. N., Raynham, Mass.		1
Robinson, Mrs. Sara T. D., Lawrence, Kans.	1	
Rochester (N. Y.) university		1
Rogers, Mrs. Fairman, Philadelphia	1	
Rood, H. W., Madison	1	3
Rosengarten, Joseph G., Philadelphia		1
Rowland, Dunbar, Jackson, Miss.		5
Ruggles, Henry S., Wakefield, Mass.		1
St. Croix county board of supervisors		1
St. Louis city register's office	1	
mercantile library		2
merchants' exchange	1	
public library*		3
self-culture hall association*		3
superintendent of instruction	4	14
St. Luke's hospital, Chicago		2
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn.		1
St. Paul associated charities		5
city clerk	1	
city comptroller	1	
Salem (Mass.) mayor	15	1
public library		3
Salisbury, Mrs. Edward E., New Haven, Conn.		1
Salter, William, Burlington, Ia.		1
Sanborn, F. B., Concord, Mass.		7
Sanborn, John B., Madison		4
San Francisco board of supervisors	2	
chamber of commerce		2
public library	2	1
superintendent common schools		4
Schafer, Joseph, Eugene, Ore.		1
Schroeder, A. F., Milwaukee		24
Scott, William A., Madison		25
Scott, W. D., Ottawa	1	
Scranton (Pa.) public library*		1
Sellers, Edwin J., Philadelphia	1	
Seymour, Miss Lavernia,* Madison	2	
Sheboygan board of education		2

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Shepard, James, New Britain, Conn.	.	3
Sherman, Roger, Chicago	1	.
Shillaber, W. G., Boston	1	.
Shipman, S. V., Chicago	26	.
Sioux City (Ia.) superintendent of schools	.	3
Smith, Elizabeth H., Cambridge, Mass.	1	.
Smith, Mrs. J. L.,* Madison	6	.
Smith, Joshua, Chicago	2	1
Smith, William E., Madison	17	6
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.	8	3
Smyth, Albert H., Philadelphia	.	1
Society of the army of the Cumberland, Cincinnati	1	.
of the army of the Tennessee, Cincinnati	2	.
of colonial wars, New York	1	.
District of Columbia, Washington	.	5
Solberg, Thorvald, Washington, D. C.	.	1
Somerville (Mass.) city clerk	1	.
public library*	.	1
Sons of the revolution, Missouri society, Bethany	1	.
New York society, New York	1	.
Pennsylvania society, Philadelphia	1	1
South Carolina state treasurer, Columbia	.	1
South Dakota food and dairy commission, Aber- deen	.	1
public examiner, Brookings	.	1
public instruction department, Pierre	.	1
secretary of state, Pierre	1	.
state department, Pierre	.	1
state historical society, Pierre	1	.
Sparling, S. E., Madison	1	.
Speed, Thomas, Louisville, Ky.	.	1
Spooner, John C., Madison	32	57
Spooner, P. L., Madison	.	10
Springfield (Mass.) city clerk	1	.
school department	.	9
Stafford, A. O., Cheyney, Pa.	.	1
Stark, Mrs. Charles G.,* Milwaukee	4	54
Stebbins, Calvin, Framingham, Mass.	.	2
Sterling, Miss Susan, Madison	8	.
Stevens, Mrs. B. J., Madison	477	434
Stewart, Etherbert, Chicago	3	110
Stewart, I. N., Milwaukee	.	2
Stone, William L., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1	.
Stoner, Miss Mary, Madison	16	.
Strong, W. W., Kenosha	.	1
Sulte, Benjamin, Ottawa	.	3
Sutherland, James, Janesville	.	1
Sweden kongl. universitets-biblioteket, Upsala	1	.
Syracuse (N. Y.) society for prevention of cruelty to children	.	2

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Tacoma (Wash.) board of education	. . .	2
Tanaka, Hideo, Madison	1	. .
Tennessee mining department, Nashville	. . .	1
university, Knoxville	2	. .
Texas agriculture, insurance, statistics & history commission, Austin	. . .	1
railroad commission, Austin	1	1
state department, Austin	7	23
Thompson, T. P., New Orleans	. . .	1
Thwaites, Reuben G.,† Madison	25	72
Ticknor, Miss E. G.,* Madison	. . .	. .
Tilton, Asa C., Madison	35	1
Tingley, Frank F., Providence, R. I.	1	. .
Toledo (O.) board of education	. . .	1
mayor	4	. .
Toronto public library	. . .	1
Trask, William B., Boston	. . .	1
Tuckerman, Frederick, Amherst, Mass.	. . .	3
Tufts college library, Medford, Mass.	. . .	1
Turner, A. J., Portage	1	. .
Turner, F. J., Madison	5	5
Turville, Mrs. Henry, Madison	1	. .
United States agriculture department	6	128
American republics bureau	1	1
catholic historical society, N. Y.	1	. .
census bureau	2	14
civil service commission	1	2
coast & geodetic survey	1	. .
commerce and labor department	19	33
copyright office	. . .	1
education bureau	3	1
engraving and printing bureau	. . .	1
ethnology bureau	1	. .
geological survey†	29	28
government printing office	1	. .
Indian affairs office	1	. .
insular affairs bureau	2	1
interior department	16	37
internal revenue commission	1	. .
justice department	1	. .
land office	. . .	2
library of congress	5	2
light house board	2	. .
military academy, West Point	. . .	2
naval academy, Annapolis	. . .	2
navigation bureau	2	. .
navy department	1	1
patent office	18	1

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
United States pension bureau	1	
post office department	1	
public health & marine hospital service	2	
railroad commission	2	
state department	17	8
statistics bureau	8	
superintendent documents†	327	272
treasury department	11	39
war department	21	12
weather bureau	3	
Unknown		5
Upton (Mass.) selectmen		10
Usher, Ellis B.,* La Crosse	2	465
Utah agricultural college, Logan		8
Utica (N. Y.) mayor	5	19
Van Hagen, L. J., & Mara, E. H., Madison	13	12
Van Hise, Charles R., Madison		1
Vermont finance inspector, Montpelier	1	
insurance department, White River Jct.		2
state library, Montpelier	3	
Vernon county board of supervisors		4
Vilas, C. H., Chicago	8	
Vilas, Mrs. Levi, Madison	2	
Vilas, William F., Madison	5	
Vincent, Samuel H., North Weymouth, Mass.		1
Vineland (N. J.) historical & antiquarian society		4
Virginia historical society, Richmond		3
labor & industrial statistics bureau, Rich- mond	2	
state corporation commission, Richmond	10	
Waldschaky, E. S., Madison	14	
Walker, Edwin S., Springfield, Ill.		2
Walker, J. B., Concord, N. H.		7
Waltham (Mass.) city clerk	10	
public library*		
Walworth county board of supervisors		1
Ward, Mrs. A. J.,* Madison		
Warner, G. E., Minneapolis	1	
Warvelle, George W., Chicago		3
Washington dairy and food commission, Seattle		1
statistics, agriculture and immigration bureau, Olympia	3	
Watkins, W. K., Malden, Mass.		1
Wausau superintendent of schools		1
Wellesley (Mass.) college		1
Welton, Mrs. W. H., Madison		2
Wentworth historical society, Hamilton, Ont.		3

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.	1	2
West Virginia banking commission, Charleston	1	. .
labor bureau, Wheeling	1	. .
university, Morgantown	. .	1
Western Australia government statistician's office, Perth	1	1
Western Reserve university, Cleveland	1	3
Wheeler, H. L., Boston	. .	1
Wheeler, Miss Harriet, Beloit	1	. .
White, H., New York	1	. .
Whitney, C. W., Upton, Mass.	. .	1
Wight, William W., Milwaukee	4	4
Wiley, Samuel T., Uniontown, Pa.	. .	1
Wilkes Barre (Pa.) Osterhout free library	. .	1
Williams, Charles H., Baraboo	. .	2
Williams college, Williamstown, Mass.	1	. .
Williamson, William C., Boston	. .	1
Wilmington (Del.) institute free library	. .	1
Wing, George W., Kewaunee	. .	1
Winnebago county board of supervisors	. .	1
Winnipeg mayor	10	3
Wisconsin agriculture board	1	. .
bankers' association, Milwaukee	. .	1
banking department	2	1
bar association	1	. .
capitol improvement commission	1	. .
central r. r. co., Milwaukee	. .	3
cheesemakers' association	4	3
cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor	. .	1
democratic state headquarters, Milwaukee	. .	10
farmers' institutes office	1	. .
fidelity trust & safe deposit co., Milwaukee	. .	1
firemen's association, Jefferson	. .	1
free library commission*	84	185
geological & natural history survey	4	. .
health board, Milwaukee	2	. .
horticultural society	2	. .
humane society, Milwaukee	. .	1
industrial school for girls, Milwaukee	. .	1
insurance commission	6	. .
labor statistics bureau	8	14
medical society	1	. .
national guard	. .	4
pharmaceutical association, Chilton	. .	2
pharmacy board	1	. .
quartermaster general	. .	2
state	12	. .
state board of dental examiners	. .	1
state board of control	1	. .
state library*	397	168

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Wisconsin state normal school, Milwaukee . . .	. . .	3
state normal school, Oshkosh . . .	. . .	3
state normal school, River Falls . . .	. . .	1
state normal school, Stevens Point . . .	. . .	2
state normal school, Superior . . .	. . .	5
state normal school, Whitewater . . .	. . .	1
state superintendent of public instruction	. . .	14
supervisor of inspectors of illuminating		
oils, Burlington . . .	. . .	1
university . . .	2	. .
agricultural experiment station . . .	2	30
young men's christian association, Mil- waukee . . .	. . .	1
Woburn (Mass.) city clerk . . .	1	. .
Woman's christian temperance union, Evanston, Ill.	. . .	2
Woodburn, James A., Madison . . .	. . .	1
Worcester (Mass.) city clerk . . .	2	. .
Worcester county (Mass.) law library . . .	. . .	1
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee . . .	195	. .
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee . . .	. . .	1
Wright, David H., Madison . . .	. . .	1
Württemberg kommission für landesgeschichte . . .	1	. .
Wyman, W. H., Omaha . . .	1	2
Wyoming agricultural experiment station, Laramie	. . .	4
Wyoming university, Laramie . . .	. . .	1
Wyoming commemorative association, Wilkes Barre, Pa. . .	. . .	1
(Pa.) historical & geological society, Wilkes Barre . . .	1	. .
Yale university, New Haven, Conn. . .	1	3
Yonkers (N. Y.) mayor . . .	1	. .
Young, Miss Amy,* Madison . . .	2	4
Young churchman co., Milwaukee . . .	1	. .

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Miscellaneous Gifts

Bronze Bust

Mrs. John W. Cary, New York City.—Bronze bust by the sculptor Parks, of the late John W. Cary, early member of Wisconsin bar and general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.

Manuscripts

Mrs. Mary D. Burge, Providence, R. I.—Original commission to James R. Doolittle, of Racine, as one of the revisers of the general laws of Wisconsin, issued by Gov. Coles Bashford, dated April 1, 1856; original petition to William H. Seward, secretary of state, of citizens of Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha, recommending George W. Barter, Esq., of First congressional district for appointment as consul to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, dated July, 1866; letter of George W. Barter and other data addressed to U. S. Senator James R. Doolittle, relating to the same matter, dated July 2, 1866; certified copy of petition to President Johnson, dated District of Nebraska, December, 1865, asking for the promotion of Maj. George M. O'Brien, of the Seventh Iowa cavalry, by brevet, to the grades of lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general; petition to the president, dated May 31, 1866, of state officers of Wisconsin and prominent citizens of Madison, asking that Frederick B. Huchting, of Madison, be appointed to consulship at Rotterdam or some other foreign position; action of common council of Madison, recommending Huchting to the president; certificate of Huchting's physician, Dr. S. Kramer; letter of Hon. Horace Rublee to Doolittle, recommending Huchting for appointment to position of consul in Germany or Holland, dated May 31, 1866; letter of George W. Barter, dated July 1, 1866, to Secretary Seward, making application for appointment as consul to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, with newspaper clippings and reports pasted thereon, and endorsed by Congressmen H. E. Paine, and Amasa Cobb, of Wisconsin; original letter from war department, dated February 13, 1866, to Doolittle, informing him of the nomination

Miscellaneous Gifts

of Maj. George M. O'Brien for brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, signed by James A. Hardie, inspector-general, U. S. A.

Miss Mary L. Cobb, Dorchester, Mass.—Letter written from Fort Craig, N. Mex., April 29, 1862, by A. S. Cobb, First lieutenant in Co. C., Colorado volunteers.

Dwight H. Kelton, Des Moines, Iowa.—Muster roll of troops serving at Fort Mackinac, Mich., June 30, 1812. As the fort was surrendered to the British July 17, 1812, this muster roll probably gives a correct list of the prisoners.

John T. Lee, Madison.—Autographs of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Gen. Henry Dearborn.

Miss Annie S. McLenegan, Beloit.—Parchment deed, dated September 25, 1761, whereby James Hamilton, lieutenant-governor of province of Pennsylvania, acting for Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietors thereof, conveys to Frederick Roughton 175½ acres of land in manor of Conestoga, county of Lancaster, for the consideration of £24,7.

Charles M. Morris, Milwaukee.—One police pass, and two railway passes granted to Royal Phelps, August–September, 1862.

Duane Mowry, Milwaukee.—Biography of Gen. Edwin E. Bryant, by donor.

Thomas Forsyth Nelson, Washington, D. C.—Prospectus of *Madison Reporter*, a Whig newspaper to be established at Madison, Wis., by George S. Meredith and H. O. Sholes; no date given, but circulated possibly about 1840. The accompanying list of subscribers contains the signatures of many then prominent citizens of Wisconsin Territory.

Percival C. Peterson, Milwaukee.—Thirty-seven manuscript documents dated from 1813–60, bearing upon the early history of the lower Fox River valley—among them, letters of and to Peter B. Grignon, Thomas L. Franks, John Lane, M. J. Meade, J. F. Mead, and Ramsay Crooks; seventeen manuscript documents relating to the military career of Charles Langlade, jr., 1763–1800; four pamphlets, three circulars, and two manuscript memoranda relating to the organization of a Union League council at Butte des Morts, in 1863; commission of Peter C. Peterson as postmaster at Butte des Morts, Wis., May 11, 1861, signed by Montgomery Blair, postmaster-general.

Frederick J. Turner, Madison.—Four letters collected by W. C. Bolton, a senior in the U. W. school of history, concerning the history of certain plank-roads in Wisconsin.

William F. Vilas, Madison.—The original manuscript letters of Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks addressed to William F. Vilas, chairman of notification committee, August, 1884, accepting the nominations respectively for president and vice president of the United States, tendered by the national democratic convention, July, 1884.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Purchased.—Transcripts of several letters of Col. John Hathorn to Gen. George Clinton, and other documents in the Emmet collection of manuscripts in the New York Public Library (Lenox Branch).

Photographs

Miss E. H. Blair, Madison.—Thirty-four of instructors, students, and buildings of Ripon College, 1871-74; of Blair homestead, Westfield, Mass.; of Marshall Fairservice, 1867; of home of Curtis Reed, Menasha, 1867.

Isaac S. Bradley, Madison.—Of L. C. Draper.

W. S. Crowther, Ripon.—Of building known as birthplace of Republican party, Ripon, taken about 1903.

Mrs. Mark Curtis, Whitewater.—Enlarged photograph (framed), of her father, the late Jonas Foltz, member of Wisconsin state constitutional convention of 1847.

Mrs. Laura E. Howey, Helena, Mont.—Eleven views of interior of Montana Historical Library, Helena.

Elisha W. Keyes, Madison.—Enlarged photograph, treated with India ink, of Jehu H. Lewis, who was born in Ohio in 1809 and died at Madison, Wis., 1875; was U. S. marshal of Wisconsin during Buchanan's administration, and took the federal census of Wisconsin in 1860.

Edward Kremers, Madison.—Two photographs of Baltimore, taken after the fire of February 8 and 9, 1904, by Prof. William Simon.

Duane Mowry, Milwaukee.—Of map showing Tampa and termini of the Plant system, taken in 1898; also partial view of West Tampa, Florida, 1896.

J. P. Schumacher, Green Bay.—Of Indian earthenware kettle, found by donor on lot 2, sec. 13, range 22, town 25, Brown County. The opening is 15 in. across, the widest portion at centre 22 in., depth 20 in. and capacity two bushel; it was in about 450 pieces when found.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Of old scales in society's colonial kitchen; views of kitchen of John Hancock House, Lexington, Mass., two rooms in house of Concord Antiquarian Society, exterior and kitchen of Whipple House, Ipswich, Mass., built in 1650, restored and now (1903) used as a museum by Ipswich Historical Society; also seven photographs of Western scenery.

A. B. Weymouth, Lahaina, Hawaiian Islands.—Of village church of Cockington, Devonshire, England.

George Wilson, Washington, D. C.—Photograph of original miniature of Gen. Thomas Posey, lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, governor of Indiana, and U. S. senator from Louisiana, presented by his great-grandson, George Wilson.

Miscellaneous Gifts

Purchased.—Two of Lieutenant Albert M. Lea; of Jonathan Carver; of buckskin pouch, ornamented with porcupine quills, used by Charles Langlade in carrying his fur-trade papers; of silver-mounted pistols once owned by Charles Langlade, now in our museum; of page of *Green Bay Intelligencer*, vol. 1, no. 1, Dec. 11, 1833; three of colonial kitchen in our museum; of St. Croix Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, where Champlain, De Monts, etc., spent the winter of 1604-05, taken in 1904; of oil painting of "Braddock's Defeat," by Edwin Willard Deming, presented to the society by President McCormick; of George E. Bryant, Charles Harris, Charles H. Larrabee, L. P. Harvey, A. W. Randall, and T. O. Howe, all taken during the War of Secession.

Engravings, Lithographs, and Other Printed Matter

Miss E. H. Blair, Madison.—Woodcut of Molasses, an Abenaki woman.
Franklin Couch, Peekskill, N. Y.—Old woodcuts of Southport and Milwaukee.

Samuel A. Green, Boston.—Engraving of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass.

Mrs. James A. Hays, Boise, Idaho.—Seventy-five mounted prints of various subjects.

A. E. Jones, S. J., Montreal, Canada.—Half-tone print of relic (either an ostensorium or candle) from the ruins of Mission St. Louis, in Huronia, from photograph of water-color sketch by Rev. F. Martin, S. J.; half-tone of silver bust of Father Brébeuf, Jesuit martyr in Huronia; also half-tone view of Ihonatiria, seat of Jesuit mission in Huronia, from recent photograph.

Henry E. Legler, Madison.—Colored lithograph of W. T. Harris.

Miss Cornelia Marvin, Madison.—New York Herald for April 15, 1865 (facsimile), containing account of President Lincoln's assassination.

Charles M. Morris, Milwaukee.—Letter of invitation and platform ticket to public meeting to be addressed by Charles Sumner in New York City, November 27, 1861; also circular relative to testing of the Stevens Battery, dated Hoboken, N. J., December 19, 1861.

George B. Nicholson, Covington, Ky.—Three blue-print reproductions of maps of Lewis and Clark's trail over the Bitter Root Mountains, made by Mr. Nicholson, chief engineer of Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Railway.

Hideo Tanaka (U. W. student).—English spelling-book printed in Japan about 1850.

Miss Elizabeth Ticknor, Madison.—Copies of *Massachusetts Spy*, 1788, 11 nos.; 1789, 6 nos.; 1790, 1 no.; 1793, 24 nos.; 1794, 1 no.; and 1800, 1 no.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Medals, Badges, Currency, etc.

Frederic K. Conover, Madison.—Facsimile of medal struck off by the Netherlands in commemoration of the recognition of the Independence of the United States by the province of Friesland, February 26, 1782.

M. E. Farrington, Watertown.—Badge of Wisconsin Agricultural Society, 1851.

W. Frederick, National Military Home, Kansas.—Confederate \$100 bill.

Percival C. Peterson, Milwaukee.—Three certificates of shares in Nevada Quartz Mill Company, 1864.

University of Wisconsin.—Bronze medal commemorating jubilee of the University of Wisconsin, June 5-9, 1904.

Ethnology and History

Mrs. Margaret A. Allen, Madison.—Old carpet bag.

Mrs. George O. Carpenter, St. Louis.—Bayberry wax candle, made in Hingham, Mass.

Mrs. Frank W. Hoyt, Madison.—Keyboard of old American House, formerly occupying site of First National Bank, Madison. This hotel (erected in summer of 1838) was the scene of many important political events in our territorial history; and here, January 29, 1849, was held a meeting of several distinguished citizens of the new commonwealth "for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for forming a State Historical Society."

Y. Koda, Madison.—Japanese flute (tanjaku).

Thomas B. Mills, Superior.—Mackintosh taken from person of Philippine leader, Aguinaldo, at the time of his capture, about 3 p. m. of March 23, 1901, in town of Palanan, Province of Isabella. In a letter transmitting the garment to Mr. Mills, Capt. Harry Newton, Thirty-fourth U. S. volunteer infantry, says: "Aguinaldo had it rolled and on him in the same manner that our soldiers carry their blanket rolls, as if he had hurriedly picked it up when the idea of escape came to him, after the fight began.

D. W. Osborn, Oshkosh.—Two copper bracelets exhumed by donor in 1903 from gravel pit on south shore of Lake Butte des Morts, some seven miles above Oshkosh, in connection with Indian remains.

J. C. Widstead, Alaska.—An Eskimo fish dish; commercial whalebone; a Lapp woman's needle bag and belt; an Eskimo's fishing rod; an Eskimo drum; an Eskimo commercial bag. The foregoing articles came from Cape Prince of Wales.



OUR COLONIAL KITCHEN—Looking South

Miscellaneous Gifts

W. H. Young, Reedsburg.—Gun carried in Revolutionary War.

Purchased.—Malay hat, obtained at Misamis, Island of Mindanao, after a skirmish (July 31, 1900), by H. C. Schulrud, Co. D, Fortieth U. S. volunteers; tobacco bolo, picked up on battlefield at Misamis, Island of Mindanao, July 31, 1900; Malay creese picked up on battlefield at Mt. Babatobato, Island of Luzon, February 27, 1900; straight bolo, picked up on battlefield of Jiménez, Island of Mindanao, May 2, 1900.

Curio

A. R. Hall, Knapp.—Curious growth of an elm tree, found by a wood-chopper near town of Knapp, January, 1904.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Periodicals and Newspapers currently received at the Library

[Corrected to October 15, 1894]

Periodicals

- Academy (w). London.
- Acadiensis (q). St. John, N. B.
- Advance Advocate (m). St. Louis.
- Alphi-Phi Quarterly. Syracuse, N. Y.
- American Anthropologist (q). New York.
- Antiquarian (bi-m). Chicago.
- Antiquarian Society Proceedings, Worcester, Mass.
- Catholic Historical Researches (q). Philadelphia.
- Catholic Historical Society Record (q). Philadelphia.
- Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.
- Economic Association, Publications (q). New York.
- Economist (w). New York.
- Federationist (m.) Washington.
- Geographical Society, Bulletin (bi-m). New York.
- Historical Magazine (q). Nashville.
- Historical Review (q). New York.
- Industries (m). New York.
- Issue (m). Columbus.
- Journal of Theology (q). Chicago.
- Lumberman (w). Chicago.
- Missionary (m). New York.
- Monthly Magazine. Washington.
- Philosophical Society Proceedings. Philadelphia.
- Pressman (m). St. Louis.
- School Board Journal (m). Milwaukee.
- Statistical Association, Publications (q). Boston.
- Thresherman (m). Madison.

Periodicals Received

- Annals of Iowa (q). Des Moines.
— of St. Joseph (m). West De Pere.
Antiquary (m). London.
Arena (m). Boston.
Athenæum (w). London.
Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie Library Bulletin (m).
Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
Baltimore & Ohio Ry., Relief Dept. Statement of Disbursements (m).
Berkshire Athenæum, Quarterly Bulletin. Pittsfield, Mass.
Bible Society Record (m). New York.
Biblia (m). Meriden, Conn.
Bibliotheca Sacra (q). Oberlin.
Black and Red (m). Watertown.
Blacksmith's Journal (m). Chicago.
Blackwood's Magazine (m). Edinburgh.
Board of Trade Journal (m). Portland, Maine.
Bookman (m). New York.
Bookseller (m). Chicago.
Boston Ideas (w).
— Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Brockton (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (q).
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, Co-operative Bulletin (m).
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Journal (m). Cleveland.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen's Magazine (m). Indianapolis.
Browning's Magazine (m). Milwaukee.
Buenos Ayres (S. A.) Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics.
Bulletin (bi-m). Evansville.
— (m). Nashville.
— of Bibliography (q). Boston.
— of National Metal Trades Association (m). Cincinnati.
Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Washington.
By the Wayside (m). Milwaukee.
California State Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Sacramento.
Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
Camp Cleghorn Assembly Herald (m). Waupaca.
Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal (irreg). Montreal.
— Bookseller (m). Toronto.
— Magazine (m). Toronto.
— Patent Office Record (m). Ottawa.
Car Worker (m). Chicago.
Carlisle (Pa.), J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library Bulletin (m).

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Carpenter (m). Indianapolis.
Catholic World (m). New York.
Century (m). New York.
Chamber's Journal (m). Edinburgh.
Charities (w). New York.
Chautauquan (m). Springfield, Ohio.
Chicago, Statistics of City of (bi-m).
Christian Register (w). Boston.
Church Building Quarterly. New York.
—— News (m). St. Louis.
—— Times (m). Milwaukee.
Cigarmakers' Official Journal (m). Chicago.
Cincinnati Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
Citizen (m). Harriman, Tenn.
Cleveland Terminal & Valley Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).
Clinique (m). Chicago.
Coast Seamen's Journal (w). San Francisco.
College Chips (m). Decorah, Iowa.
College Days (m). Ripon.
Columbia University Quarterly. New York.
—— —, Studies in Political Science. New York.
Commons (m). Chicago.
Comptes-Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianais (m). New Orleans.
Connecticut Magazine (m). Hartford.
Contemporary Review (m). London.
Co-operator (m). Burley, Washington.
Cosmopolitan (m). New York.
Country Life in America (m). New York.
Craftsman (m). New York.
Critic (m). New York.
Current Literature (m). New York.
Delta Upsilon Quarterly. New York.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung (si-m). Indianapolis.
—— Geschichtsblätter (q). Chicago.
Dial (si-m). Chicago.
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette (m). New York.
Directory Bulletin (q). Milwaukee.
Dover (N. H.) Public Library Bulletin (tri-y).
Dublin Review (q).
Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy Bulletin (q). Menomonie.

Periodicals Received

- Eclectic Magazine (m). Boston.
Edinburgh Review (q).
Enoch Pratt Free Library Bulletin (q). Baltimore.
English Historical Review (q). London.
Era (m). Philadelphia.
Essex Antiquarian (q). Salem, Mass.
—— Institute Historical Collections (q). Salem, Mass.
Evangelical Episcopalian (m). Chicago.
Evangelists Sendebud (m). College View, Nebr.
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende (w). Decorah, Iowa.
Evanston Public Library Bulletin (q).
Fairhaven, Mass., Millicent Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Fame (m). New York.
Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Flaming Sword (w). Estero, Fla.
Forestry and Irrigation (m). Washington.
Fortnightly Review (m). London.
Forum (q). New York.
Free Russia (m). London.
—— Society (w). New York.
Friends' Intelligencer and Journal (w). Philadelphia.
Fruitman and Garden Guest (m). Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Burlington, Vermont.
Gentleman's Magazine (m). London.
Gideon Quarterly. Madison.
Good Government (m). New York.
Granite Cutter's Journal (m). Quincy, Mass.
—— Monthly. Concord, Mass.
Grant Family Magazine (bi-m). Montclair, N. J.
Gulf States Historical Magazine (bi-m). Montgomery, Ala.
Hackensack, N. J., Johnson Public Library Bulletin (q).
Hammer and Pen (m). New York.
Harper's Magazine (m). New York.
—— Weekly. New York.
Hartford (Conn.) Seminary Record (q).
Harvard University Calendar (w). Cambridge, Mass.
Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (q).
Helena (Mont.) Public Library Bulletin (si-y).
Helping Hand (m). Ashland.
Herald of Gospel Liberty (w). Dayton, O.
Hiram House Life (bi-m). Cleveland.
Historic Quarterly. Manchester, N. H.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Hoard's Dairyman (w). Fort Atkinson.
Home Missionary (q). New York.
—— Visitor (m). Chicago.
House Beautiful (m). Chicago.
Hull House Bulletin, Chicago.
Illustrated Events (m). Kilbourn, Wis.
Illustrated London News (w). London.
—— Official Journal (Patents) (w). London.
Illustreret Familie-Journal (w). Minneapolis.
Improvement Era (m). Salt Lake.
Independent (w). New York.
Index Library (q). Birmingham, Eng.
Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Indianapolis.
International Good Templar (m). Milwaukee.
—— Quarterly. Burlington, Vermont.
—— Socialist Review (m). Chicago.
—— Wood-Worker (m). Chicago.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics (q). Iowa City.
—— Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.
Iron Molders' Journal (m). Cincinnati.
Irrigation Age (m). Chicago.
Jerseyman (q). Flemington, N. J.
Johns Hopkins University Circulars (m). Baltimore.
Journal of American Folk-Lore (q). Boston.
—— of Cincinnati Society of Natural History (q). Cincinnati.
—— of the Franklin Institute (m). Philadelphia.
—— of Political Economy (q). Chicago.
—— of Switchmen's Union (m). Buffalo.
—— of Zoöphily (m). Philadelphia.
Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library Quarterly.
—— University Science Bulletin (bi-m). Lawrence.
Kentucky State Historical Society Register (q). Frankfort.
Kingsley House Record (m). Pittsburg.
Knox Student (w). Galesburg, Ill.
Kristelige Jalsmand (w). Chicago.
Lake Breeze (m). Sheboygan.
Lamp (m). New York.
Lancaster County (Pa.) Historical Society Papers (m). Lancaster.
Letters on Brewing (q). Milwaukee.
Lewis and Clark Journal (m). Portland, Ore.
Lewisiaana (m). Guilford, Conn.
Liberia (bi-y). Washington.

Periodicals Received

Library (q). London.

— Journal (m). New York.

— Leaflet, Cincinnati Public Library (m).

— Record, Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library (bi-m).

Light (bi-m). La Crosse.

Literary Digest (w). New York.

— News (m). New York.

Littell's Living Age (w). Boston.

Little Chronicle (w). Chicago.

Living Church (w). Milwaukee.

Los Angeles Saturday Post (m).

Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.

Lucifer (w). Chicago.

Luther League Review (m). New York.

Lutheraneren (w). Minneapolis.

McClure's Magazine (m). New York.

Machinists' Monthly Journal. Washington, D. C.

Macmillan's Magazine (m). London.

Manchester (Eng.) Literary and Philosophical Society. Memoirs and Proceedings.

Manitoba Gazette (w). Winnipeg.

Marathon County, School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. Bulletin (q). Wausau.

Masonic Tidings (m). Milwaukee.

Mayflower Descendant (q). Boston.

• Medford (Mass.) Historical Register (q).

Mercury (m). East Division High School, Milwaukee.

Methodist Review (bi-m). New York.

Michigan Dairy and Food Dept., Bulletin (m). Lansing.

Milton (Wis.) College Review (m).

Milwaukee Health Department Monthly Report.

— Medical Journal (m).

— Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.

Missionary Herald (m). Boston.

Monona Lake Quarterly. Madison.

Motor (m). Madison.

Motorman and Conductor (m). Detroit.

Municipality (m). Madison.

Munsey's Magazine (m). New York.

Mystic Worker (m). Plano, Ill.

Nashua (N. H.) Public Library Quarterly Bulletin.

Nation (w). New York.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- National Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin (q). Boston.
—— Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Chicago.
—— Glass Budget (w). Pittsburg.
—— Review (m). London.
Nature Study (m). Manchester, N. H.
Nebraska Bulletin of Labor. Lincoln.
New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
New Century Path (w). Point Loma, Cal.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register (q). Boston.
—— Magazine (m). Boston.
New Hampshire Genealogical Record (q). Dover.
New Jersey Historical Society, Proceedings. Paterson.
New Philosophy (q). Lancaster, Pa.
New Shakespeareana (q). Westfield, N. J.
New York Dept. of Labor, Bulletin (q). New York.
—— Genealogical and Biographical Record (q). New York.
—— Public Library Bulletin (m). New York.
—— State, Department of Health, Bulletin (m). Albany.
—— Times Saturday Review (w). New York,
Nineteenth Century (m). London.
Normal Advance (m). Oshkosh.
—— Pointer (m). Stevens Point.
North American Review (m). New York.
North Carolina Booklet (m). Raleigh.
Northwestern Miller (w). Minneapolis.
Notes and Queries (m). London.
—— ——— (m). Manchester, N. H.
Notre Dame Scholastic (w). Notre Dame, Ind.
Nouvelle-France (m). Quebec.
Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.
Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Corrections (q). Columbus.
—— Farmer (w). Cleveland.
Old Continental (bi-m). Des Moines.
“Old Northwest” Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.
Open Court (m). Chicago.
Open Shelf. Cleveland Public Library (q).
Oregon Historical Society, Quarterly. Portland.
Osteopathic World (m). Minneapolis.
Osterhout Free Library Bulletin (m). Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Ottawa Campus (m). Ottawa.
Our Church Life (m). Madison.
—— Day (m). Chicago.

Periodicals Received

- Our Young People (m). Milwaukee.
Out West (m). San Francisco.
Outing (m). New York.
Outlook (w). New York.
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.
Owl (q). Kewaunee.
Pattern Makers' Journal (m). New York.
Pasadena (Cal.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
Peabody Institute Library, Bulletin (q). Danvers, Mass.
Pennsylvania Magazine of History (q). Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Library Company, Quarterly Bulletin.
Philippine Islands, Official Gazette (m). Manila.
Philosopher (m). Wausau.
Pilgrim (m). Battle Creek, Mich.
Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).
Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Political Science Quarterly. Boston.
Postal Record Monthly. Washington, D. C.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Co-operative Bulletin (m). Brooklyn, N. Y.
Princeton Theological Review (q). Philadelphia.
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
Public (w). Chicago.
Public Libraries (m). Chicago.
—— Opinion (w). New York.
Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record (w). London.
—— Weekly. New York.
Purdue Exponent (w). La Fayette, Ind.
Quarterly Review. New York.
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.
Railroad Telegrapher (m). St. Louis.
Railway Conductor (m). Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature and Cumulative Index (m). Minneapolis.
Récherches Historiques, Bulletin (m). Lévis, Que.
Record and Guide (w). New York.
Records of the Past (m). Washington.
Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist (q). London.
Review of Reviews (m). New York.
Révue Canadienne (m). Montreal.
Round Table (m). Beloit.

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- Royal Purple (m). Whitewater.
Ryerson Public Library Bulletin (q). Grand Rapids, Mich.
St. Andrew's Cross (m). Pittsburgh.
St. Louis Public Library Bulletin (m).
Salem (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
San Francisco Public Library Bulletin (m).
School Bell Echoes (m). Merrill.
Scottish Record Society (q). Edinburgh.
Scranton (Pa.) Public Library Bulletin (q).
Scribner's Magazine (m). New York.
Sewanee Review (q). Sewanee, Tenn.
Signs of the Times (w). Oakland, Cal.
Single Tax Review (q). New York.
Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal (m). Minneapolis.
Somerville (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
Sound Currency (q). New York.
South Atlantic Quarterly. Durham, N. C.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine (q). Charleston.
South Dakotan (m). Mitchell.
Southern History Association, Publications (bi-m). Washington.
—— Letter (m). Tuskegee.
—— Missioner (m). Lawrenceville, Va.
Spirit of Missions (m). New York.
Standard (w). Chicago.
Stone-cutters' Journal (m). Washington.
Sunset (m). San Francisco.
Tailor (m). Bloomington, Ill.
Temperance Cause (m). Boston.
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly. Austin.
Times (w). London.
Trade Union Chronicle (w). New York.
Tradesman (si-m). Chattanooga, Tenn.
Travellers' Railway Guide (m). New York.
Trident (q). Baltimore.
Typographical Journal (m). Indianapolis.
Union Labor Advocate (m). Harvey, Ill.
Unionist (m). Green Bay.
U. S. Agriculture, Dept. of Climate and Crop Service. Wisconsin Section (w and m).
—— Crop Reporter (m).
—— Experiment Station, Record (m).
—— Library Bulletin (m).

Periodicals Received

- U. S. Monthly Weather Review.
- Commerce and Labor, Dept. of, Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
- Congressional Record.
- Insular Affairs, Bureau of, Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands.
- Labor Dept. Bulletin (m).
- Patent Office, Official Gazette (w).
- State Dept. Consular Reports (m).
- Supt. of Documents. Catalogue of U. S. Documents (m).
- Treasury Dept. Public Health Reports (w).
- University of Nebraska Studies (q). Lincoln.
- of Tennessee Record (q). Knoxville.
- Vaccination (m). Terre Haute, Ind.
- Vanguard (m). Green Bay.
- Vermont Antiquarian (q). Burlington.
- Views (m). Washington.
- Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (q). Richmond.
- Wage Earners' Self-Culture Clubs (m). St. Louis.
- Worker (m). Detroit.
- Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trade. New York.
- Market Letter. New York.
- West Virginia Historical Magazine (q). Charleston.
- Westminster Review (m). London.
- White Family Quarterly. Haverhill, Mass.
- William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Williamsburg, Va.
- Wilmington Institute Free Library Bulletin (m).
- Wilson Bulletin (q). Oberlin.
- Wisconsin Alumni Magazine (m). Madison.
- Archæologist (q). Milwaukee.
- Citizen (m). Brodhead.
- Journal of Education (m). Madison.
- Medical Journal (m). Milwaukee.
- Medical Recorder (m). Janesville.
- Natural History Society Bulletin (q). Milwaukee.
- Presbyterian Review (bi-m). Appleton.
- Woman's Tribune (si-m). Washington.
- World's Fair Bulletin (m). St. Louis.
- Work (m). New York.
- Yahara (m). Stoughton.
- Young Churchman (w). Milwaukee.

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Young Eagle (m). Sinsinawa.

Zeitschrift für Ethnology (si-m). Berlin.

Wisconsin Papers

Albany—Albany Vindicator.

Algoma—Algoma Record.

Alma—Buffalo County Journal.

Antigo—Antigo Herald; Antigo Republican; Weekly News Item.

Appleton—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Volksfreund;
Appleton Weekly Post; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.

Arcadia—Arcadian; Leader.

Ashland—Ashland Press (d and w); Ashland News (d).

Augusta—Eagle.

Baldwin—Baldwin Bulletin.

Baraboo—Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.

Barron—Barron County Shield.

Bayfield—Bayfield County Press.

Beaver Dam—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.

Belleville—Belleville Recorder.

Beloit—Beloit Free Press (d).

Benton—Benton Advocate.

Berlin—Berlin Weekly Journal.

Black Creek—Black Creek Times.

Black River Falls—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.

Bloomer—Bloomer Advance.

Bloomington—Bloomington Record.

Boscobel—Boscobel Sentinel; Dial-Enterprise.

Brandon—Brandon Times.

Brodhead—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register; Wisconsin
Citizen (m).

Brooklyn—Brooklyn News.

Burlington—Standard Democrat (German and English editions).

Cambria—Cambria News.

Cashton—Cashton Record.

Cassville—Cassville Index.

Cedarburg—Cedarburg News.

Centuria—Centuria Outlook.

Chetek—Chetek Alert.

Chilton—Chilton Times.

Chippewa Falls—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Her-
ald.

Clinton—Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.

Newspapers Received

Colby—Phonograph.
Crandon—Forest Republican.
Cranmoor—Cranberry Grower (m).
Cumberland—Cumberland Advocate.
Dale—Dale Recorder.
Darlington—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.
De Forest—De Forest Times.
Delavan—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.
De Pere—Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.
Dodgeville—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Iowa County Republic.
Durand—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier; Pepin County News and Pepin Star.
Eagle River—Vilas County News.
Eau Claire—Telegram (d and w); Weekly Leader.
Edgerton—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.
Elkhorn—Blade; Elkhorn Independent.
Ellsworth—Pierce County Herald.
Elroy—Elroy Tribune.
Evansville—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.
Fennimore—Fennimore Times.
Florence—Florence Mining News.
Fond du Lac—Commonwealth (d and s-w); Daily Reporter.
Fort Atkinson—Jefferson County Union.
Fountain City—Alma Blaetter; Buffalo County Republikaner.
Frederic—Frederic Star.
Friendship—Adams County Press.
Glenwood—Glenwood Tribune.
Grand Rapids—Wood County Reporter.
Grantsburg—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.
Green Bay—Green Bay Advocate (d and w); Green Bay Review; Green Bay Semi-Weekly Gazette.
Greenwood—Greenwood Gleaner.
Hancock—Hancock News.
Hartford—Hartford Press.
Hudson—Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.
Hurley—Montreal River Miner.
Independence—Independence News Wave.
Janesville—Janesville Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times.
Jefferson—Jefferson Banner.
Juneau—Independent; Juneau Telephone.
Kaukauna—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

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Kenosha—Kenosha Evening News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.

Kewaunee—Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

Kilbourn—Mirror-Gazette.

Knapp—Knapp News.

La Crosse—La Crosse Argus; La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); Herald and Volksfreund; Nord-Stern; Nord-Stern Blätter; Volks-Post.

Ladysmith—Gates County Journal.

Lake Geneva—Herald.

Lake Mills—Lake Mills Leader.

Lake Nebagamon—Nebagamon Enterprise.

Lancaster—Grant County Herald; Weekly Teller.

Linden—Southwest Wisconsin.

Lodi—Lodi Valley News.

Madison—Amerika; Daily Cardinal; Madison Democrat (d); Northwestern Mail; Scandinavian American; State; Weekly Madisonian; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).

Manitowoc—Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Daily Herald; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

Marinette—Förposten; Eagle-Star (d and w).

Marshfield—Marshfield Times.

Mauston—Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

Medford—Taylor County Star-News; Waldbote.

Menomonie—Dunn County News; Menomonie Times.

Merrill—Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.

Merrillan—Wisconsin Leader.

Middleton—Middleton Times-Herald.

Milton—Weekly Telephone.

Milwaukee—Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung (w); Catholic Citizen; Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Free Press (d); Milwaukee Herald (s-w and d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Vorwärts; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Weekly Advocate.

Mineral Point—Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

Minoqua—Minoqua Times.

Mondovi—Mondovi Herald.

Monroe—Journal-Gazette; Monroe Daily Journal; Monroe Evening Times; Monroe Sentinel.

Newspapers Received

- Montello*—Montello Express.
Mount Horeb—Mount Horeb Times.
Necedah—Necedah Republican.
Neenah—Friend and Guide.
Neillsville—Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.
New Lisbon—New Lisbon Times.
New London—Press; New London Republican.
New Richmond—Republican-Voice (s-w).
Oconomowoc—Oconomowoc Enterprise; Wisconsin Free Press.
Oconto—Oconto County Reporter.
Oconto Falls—Oconto Falls Herald.
Omro—Omro Herald; Omro Journal.
Oregon—Oregon Observer.
Osceola—Osceola Sun.
Oshkosh—Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.
Palmyra—Palmyra Enterprise.
Peshtigo—Peshtigo Times.
Phillips—Bee; Phillips Times.
Pittsville—Pittsville Times.
Plainfield—Sun.
Platteville—Grant County News; Grant County Witness.
Plymouth—Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.
Portage—Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.
Port Washington—Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.
Poynette—Poynette Press.
Prairie du Chien—Courier; Crawford County Press; Prairie du Chien Union.
Prentice—Prentice Calumet.
Prescott—Prescott Tribune.
Princeton—Princeton Republic; Princeton Star.
Racine—Racine Correspondent; Racine Journal; Racine Daily Times; Slavie (s-w); Wisconsin Agriculturist.
Reedsburg—Reedsburg Free Press.
Rhineland—Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.
Rice Lake—Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.
Richland Center—Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
Rio—Badger Blade; Columbia County Reporter.
Ripon—Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Press.
River Falls—River Falls Journal.
St. Croix Falls—Polk County Press; St. Croix Valley Standard.
Shawano—Volksbote-Wochenblatt.
Sheboygan—National Demokrat; Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Zeitung.

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- Sheboygan Falls*—Sheboygan County News.
Shell Lake—Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.
Shiocton—Shiocton News.
Shullsburg—Pick and Gad.
Soldiers Grove—Kickapoo Valley Journal.
Sparta—Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.
Spring Green—Weekly Home News.
Stanley—Stanley Republican.
Stevens Point—Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.
Stoughton—Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.
Sturgeon Bay—Advocate; Door County Democrat.
Sun Prairie—Sun Prairie Countryman; Weekly News.
Superior—Evening Telegram (d); Leader-Clarion; Superior Tidende.
Thorp—Thorp Courier.
Tomah—Tomah Journal.
Tomahawk—Tomahawk.
Trempealeau—Trempealeau Gazette; Trempealeau Herald.
Two Rivers—Chronicle.
Union Grove—Union Grove Enterprise.
Viola—Intelligencer.
Viroqua—Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.
Washburn—Washburn Times.
Waterford—Waterford Post.
Waterloo—Waterloo Journal.
Watertown—Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican; Watertown Weltbürger.
Waukesha—Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman; Waukesha Weekly Press.
Waupaca—Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.
Waupun—Waupun Leader.
Wausau—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pioneer; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).
Wautoma—Waukeshara Argus.
West Bend—Washington County Pilot; West Bend News.
Weyauwega—Deutsche Chronik; Weyauwega Chronicle.
Whitewater—Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.
Wilmot—Agitator.
Wonewoc—Wonewoc Reporter.

Other Newspapers

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—Labor Advocate.

Newspapers Received

ALASKA.

Sitka—Alaskan.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles—Common Sense; Los Angeles Socialist.

San Francisco—San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt.

COLORADO.

Denver—Alliance; Weekly Rocky Mountain News.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Washington Post (d).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Atlanta Constitution.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—American Labor Union Journal (m); American Lumberman; Bakers' Journal; Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Socialist; Chicago Tribune (d); Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Courrier-Canadien; Fackel; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; Peoples' Press; Skandinavien (d and s-w); Svenska Amerikanaren; Vorbote.

Galesburg—Galesburg Labor News.

Quincy—Quincy Labor News.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis—Union; United Mine Workers Journal.

IOWA.

Cedar Falls—Dannevirke.

Decorah—Decorah-Posten (s-w).

KANSAS.

Independence—Star and Kansan.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Times-Democrat (d).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Boston Transcript (d).

Groton—Groton Landmark.

Holyoke—Biene.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit—Herold.

Marquette—Mining Journal.

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MINNESOTA.

Duluth—Labor World.

Minneapolis—Folkebladet; Minneapolis Journal (d); Minneapolis Tidende; Politiken; Ugebladet.

St. Paul—Minnesota Stats Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d); Twin City Guardian.

Winona—Westlicher Herold; Sonntags-Winona.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Arbeiter Zeitung; Labor; St. Louis Globe-Democrat (d).

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln—Independent.

Omaha—Danske Pioneer.

NEW YORK.

Buffalo—Arbeiter Zeitung.

New York—Arbetaren; Freiheit; Irish World; New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); Vorwärts; Weekly People; Worker.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks—Normanden.

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Amer. Grange Bulletin; Brauer-Zeitung.

Cleveland—Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung; Cleveland Citizen.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lancaster—Labor Leader

Pittsburg—National Labor Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Weekly News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—Fremad; Syd Dakota Ekko.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City—Salt Lake Semi-Weekly Tribune; Deseret Evening News.

WASHINGTON.

Home—Demonstrator.

Parkland—Pacific Herold.

Spokane—New Time; Spokane Record.

CANADA.

Montreal—Cultivateur; Gazette (d).

Newspapers Received

Toronto—Daily Mail and Empire.

Victoria—Semi-Weekly Colonist.

ENGLAND.

London—Labour Leader; Times (w).

GERMANY.

Frankfort—Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.



Tabular Summary of Foregoing Lists

Periodicals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	396
Wisconsin newspapers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	322
Other newspapers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	806

Wisconsin Historical Society

Wisconsin Necrology, 1904¹

By Mary Stuart Foster, Library Assistant

Michael Adams, born at Western, New York, October 28, 1831; died at Columbus, Wisconsin, December 24, 1903. Mr. Adams came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1840, first settling in Jefferson County. In 1845 they removed to Elba, Dodge County, where Mr. Adams lived until 1874, when he opened a real estate and insurance office in Columbus. He has filled many local public offices. In 1872, and again in 1883, he was elected a member of the assembly.

James Bennett, born August 26, 1829; died at Madison, Wisconsin, June 3, 1904. Captain Bennett came to Madison in 1848, and at the breaking out of the War of Secession he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-third Wisconsin infantry. He was wounded in 1863 and again in 1864, these wounds being ultimately the cause of his death. He was senior past-post-commander of the Lucius Fairchild post, said to be the oldest G. A. R. post in the United States. He was employed in the state capitol for several years, but later became crier of the United States court.

Michael J. Cantwell, born in Ireland in 1837; died at Madison, Wisconsin, December 1, 1903. Mr. Cantwell came to the United States in 1849, settling in Madison that same year, where he entered the printing office of Atwood & Buck, publishers of the *Wisconsin Express*. He remained with that firm until the establishment of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, in 1852, by Gen. David Atwood, in whose employ he continued until the outbreak of the War of Secession in 1861. Mr. Cantwell was one of the members of the military company known as the "Madison Guards," which organized in 1858, and was Madison's first military organization. The company tendered its services to Governor Randall on January 9, 1861, being the first organization whose services were accepted by the governor. Mr. Cantwell held the rank of first lieutenant.

¹For the twelve months ending September 30, 1904.

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ant, when mustered out in 1864. On his return to Madison he established the present Cantwell printing house. He held many city offices, and was elected a member of the state assembly in 1886. He was identified with several of the most important enterprises of the capital city.

Mrs. Jeanne C. (Smith) Carr, died at Templeton, California, December 14, 1903. Mrs. Carr spent the early years of her life in Castleton, Vermont, and after her marriage with Ezra S. Carr, moved to Albany, New York, her husband holding the professorship of chemistry and pharmacy in the Albany Medical College. In 1855 Dr. and Mrs. Carr moved to Wisconsin, the former being tendered a professorship in our State University. In 1866 they removed to California, and were among the earliest settlers at Pasadena. Mrs. Carr was interested in early California history and wrote extensively on the subject. Her home was an intellectual centre in southern California, and it was by her fireside that Helen Hunt Jackson wrote many pages of her masterpiece, *Ramona*.

Joseph Collie, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, November 4, 1824; died at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, July 8, 1904. Dr. Collie came to America with his mother in 1836, locating in Kane County, Illinois, where they remained six years, and then removed to the lead region of Wisconsin, near Platteville. In 1845 he attended the Mineral Point Academy, and the following year entered Beloit Seminary, graduating from the regular college in 1851. Later he spent three years as a student in Andover Theological Seminary. In October, 1854, he became pastor of the Congregational church at Delavan, filling that position until his resignation in 1895. Dr. Collie was superintendent of schools in Delavan township for several years, and served as a member of the board of education until his removal to Williams Bay. He was one of the trustees of Beloit College, and always active in the religious interests of the community.

Charles De Groat, born in Courtland, New York, April 3, 1838; died at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, August 15, 1904. Colonel De Groat came West in 1852, locating in Fond du Lac. At the outbreak of the War of Secession he enlisted in Company K of the First Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and at the end of the year returned to Fond du Lac, where he raised Company A of the Thirty-second Wisconsin, and was elected its captain. He served throughout the war, and before its close was made colonel of his regiment and brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct. In 1890 Colonel De Groat moved to Salt Lake City, returning four years later to enter a manufacturing com-

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pany in Fond du Lac. He was a member of the Milwaukee commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Joseph Thompson Dodge, born at Barre, Vermont, May 16, 1823; died at Madison, Wisconsin, February 6, 1904. Mr. Dodge was educated at the university of Vermont, and on taking his degree (1845), began work as a civil engineer on the Vermont Central Railway. From 1849 to 1852 he practiced his profession in and near St. Louis, in 1853 coming to Wisconsin, where he had charge of the construction of the railway from Stoughton to Madison; he also located and built the line from Janesville to Monroe. During 1867-68 he surveyed for the war department the battlefields of the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Dodge located and built many miles of railway in the Northwest, attaining high rank among the engineers of the country. He superintended the building of the Yellowstone & Rocky Mountain division of the Northern Pacific, the Montana Central Railway, and many others. Retiring from professional work in 1887, he thereafter devoted his time to the compiling and publishing of a genealogy of the Dodge family. Mr. Dodge obtained the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy from Vermont University, was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and served as the first president and an honorary member of the Montana Society of Civil Engineers.

Edward W. Dwight, born at Catskill, New York, April 8, 1827; died in Oregon, Wisconsin, March 6, 1904. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Dwight went on a whaling cruise of a year's duration, and in 1847 came West and settled on a farm in Spring Prairie, Walworth County, Wisconsin. Some eight or nine years later he moved to the farm in the town of Oregon where he thereafter resided. In 1861 he was elected a member of the assembly, and took an active part in that historic session. After the War of Secession Mr. Dwight spent much of his time studying the questions of finance, and took a stand which resulted in his nomination as a federal elector from Wisconsin, on the Greenback ticket of 1880.

Elisha W. Edgerton, born at South Coventry, Connecticut, June 26, 1815; died at Milwaukee, April 15, 1904. Mr. Edgerton's early life was spent in Taburg, New York, as a farmer. In 1835 he came to Chicago, moving later in the year to Milwaukee, where he secured employment in Solomon Juneau's store. Shortly afterward he settled on a farm west of Milwaukee, living there, until in 1864, he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the grain commission business. This venture proving unsuccessful, he accepted the position of superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock yards, but at the end of ten years, re-

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signed to devote his time to the livestock commission business, which he carried on until he reached his eighty-fourth year. During his last remaining years he lived in the Protestant Home for the Aged. Much of Mr. Edgerton's life was spent among pioneers. He helped to survey the Blue Mound road, under the direction of a commission of which Solomon Juneau was president; and in 1836 he, with Juneau and several others, made a trip of exploration along the Rock River valley for the purpose of locating and taking up town sites. Mr. Edgerton was a member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin, and in 1863 served a term in the legislature.

John M. Ewing, born in Ohio, April 19, 1844; died at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, November 27, 1903. Mr. Ewing served in the navy during the War of Secession. Coming to Wisconsin in 1866, he at once entered actively into public life. He was assistant secretary of the Republican state central committee under H. A. Taylor, in the Blaine campaign of 1884, and under Chairman H. C. Payne during the Harrison campaign of 1888, being made secretary in 1890. In 1894 he was again made secretary of the state central committee under H. C. Thom, when the state gave the largest Republican plurality in its history. Mr. Ewing was the chief special agent of the United States Department of the Interior for the World's Columbian Exposition, and had charge of the magnificent display made by that department. In this latter position he acquired a national reputation. Mr. Ewing was appointed chief clerk of the land office in Wisconsin, and later was made assistant secretary of state under Henry Casson. He served as sergeant-at-arms at several sessions of the Wisconsin legislature. In 1897 he was appointed deputy auditor for the Navy Department and thenceforward made his residence in Washington.

Samuel C. Johnson, born in Kingston, Georgia, in 1842; died at Hudson, Wisconsin, October 16, 1903. Dr. Johnson received much of his early training as a physician in Kingston. He enlisted as a private soldier in the War of Secession in 1862, in Company I, Sixteenth Wisconsin infantry, and was made orderly, taking part in the battle of Shiloh, being immediately afterward promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. The following July he was appointed acting assistant adjutant general of his brigade, and later served with General Rosecrans's staff. He resigned, and after hastily completing his medical studies, was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States navy, where he served until the close of the war. In 1865 Dr. Johnson settled in Hudson and began his life work as general practitioner; as the head of a sanitorium, his success was noteworthy. Dr. Johnson

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had been school commissioner, mayor, twice Democratic nominee for congress, president of the state board of health, and surgeon-general of the state.

Frederick Kraus, born in Newhaus, Germany, December 23, 1843; died at Milwaukee, October 27, 1904. Mr. Kraus came to Wisconsin in 1849, locating in Jefferson County, where he received his early education. In 1858 he moved to Milwaukee, and became identified with the malting and milling interests of that city. He brought to this country the first pneumatic malting drums used in the United States, and organized a company for their manufacture. Mr. Kraus was associated with the largest grain firm in Milwaukee, and was an active member of the chamber of commerce. He served on the city council from 1872 to 1875, and was school commissioner from 1875 to 1877.

Delos S. Mills, born in the state of New York in 1817; died at Racine, May 1, 1904. Mr. Mills came to Wisconsin in 1840, taking up a claim in Walworth County. Later he was engaged as travelling salesman by a manufacturer of fanning mills at Rochester, Wisconsin. In 1859 he opened a shoe store at Ripon, remaining there until 1863, when he went to Chicago. After the fire of 1871 he settled at Racine, and became state agent for the Case plow works. Mr. Mills was one of the citizens of Racine who in 1854 chartered a lake boat and went to Milwaukee to demand the return of the kidnapped negro, Glover; after bringing Glover back to Racine, the rescuers furnished him with enough money to enable him to escape into Canada. After this incident, Racine became one of the stations of the "Underground Railway."

Samuel Elbert Miner, born about 1815; died at Ridgeway, Missouri, June 26, 1904. Mr. Miner and his wife were among the early missionaries sent to Wisconsin by the American Home Missionary Society. They reached Madison in 1844, where Mr. Miner was ordained as minister of the Congregational church. He began preaching in the old capitol, and led in the founding of the first church edifice in Madison, now occupied by the German Presbyterians on Webster street. Mr. Miner was chosen chaplain of the territorial convention of 1844-45, which drafted the first state constitution. In 1846 he preached in Elkhorn, and eight years later removed to Wyocena. In 1858 became pastor of the First Congregational church in Monroe, where he later engaged in the lumber trade. He spent some years in Kansas, before moving to Missouri, where he died. Mr. Miner was early identified with the anti-slavery cause, and became an apostle of abolition, thus alienating many of his supporters.

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John L. Mitchell, born at Milwaukee, October 19, 1842; died at North Greenfield, Wisconsin, June 29, 1904. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, following this by a course in a military school at Hampton, Connecticut. He then went abroad, spending six years studying in the universities at Geneva, Dresden, and Munich. On his return to America at the breaking out of the War of Secession, Mr. Mitchell at first entered the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, but in 1863 was detailed to the staff of General Rousseau. On his return to private life he took up the vocation of a farmer, and being a lover of horses, became one of the most prominent breeders of trotting stock in Wisconsin. It was not until 1872 that Mr. Mitchell became interested in politics, receiving the election that year, as a Democrat, to the state senate; he was re-elected in 1875, but refused the nomination for a third term. In 1888 he was selected as the Wisconsin member of the Democratic national committee, and in 1890 was elected as congressman from the Fourth district. While serving his first term in the house of representatives he was made chairman of the democratic congressional committee, and conducted the campaign of 1892. In 1893 Mr. Mitchell was elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1896 was mentioned for vice president, receiving the support of the Wisconsin delegation. Upon retiring from the senate in 1899, he went to Europe with his family, perfecting himself in French language and literature by a course at the University of Grenoble. Returning in the autumn of 1902, Senator Mitchell took up his residence on his farm in North Greenfield. He was highly educated, fond of the arts, and while in public life was a man of wide influence. He undertook to awaken interest in scientific farming, and to that end established a short course in agriculture at the State University. He was a man of great wealth, and a patron of many public institutions of benevolence and learning.

Charles E. Morgan, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 19, 1816; died at Madison May 20, 1904. He was engaged in the mercantile business in New York City and in western New York until 1854, when he came to Dane County, Wisconsin, travelling most of the distance by wagon. He settled on a farm west of Madison, and built on the shore of Lake Wingra what was known for years as the Spring Hotel. A brick yard was also established, being the first to be located near Madison. In 1860, Mr. Morgan moved into Madison, where he re-entered the mercantile business, conducting a store until 1882. Being a pioneer he was closely identified with the early development of the capital.

Frederick Pabst, born in Thuringen, Germany, March 28, 1836; died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 1, 1904. Captain Pabst came to Mil-

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waukee, with his parents in 1848. Obtaining a place as cabin boy on one of the Goodrich steamers, he won his way by promotion, until at the age of twenty-one he was made captain of one of the lake boats. In 1862 he transferred all his interests to the brewing business, and built up the Pabst Brewing Company until it became probably the largest plant of its kind in the world. Captain Pabst was closely identified with the business interests of Milwaukee, erected many fine buildings there, chief among them being the Pabst theatre, and was noted for his generosity in public affairs.

James E. Patton, born at Allenville, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1832; died at Milwaukee, February 4, 1904. In 1846, Mr. Patton moved to Cincinnati with his parents, and after his graduation from the Herron Seminary in 1849, took a business course in a leading commercial college in Cincinnati and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1855, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he dealt in paints. Some years later the manufacture of paints was added to the business and the plant is now one of the largest in the country. Mr. Patton was much interested in the betterment of the condition of his employees, and to this end established a number of clubs for their entertainment.

David S. Ordway, born at Parishville, New York, August 16, 1826; died at Milwaukee, September 20, 1904. Mr. Ordway came West with his parents in 1838, settling in Waukesha. After receiving a common school education he prepared for and was admitted to the bar, and for a time resided in Beaver Dam, practicing law in Dodge County. During the War of Secession he served as quartermaster of the Fifty-first Wisconsin volunteer infantry. In 1865 Mr. Ordway moved to Milwaukee, where he continued the practice of his profession. He was also interested in the flour milling business, and took an active part in Wisconsin politics.

James W. Seaton, born at New Hartford, New York, May 24, 1824, died at Potosi, Wisconsin, February 11, 1904. Mr. Seaton studied law at Rome, New York, and came to Wisconsin in 1847, settling at Potosi, where he practiced his profession. In 1851-52 he published the *Potosi Republican*, and taking an active part in public affairs, was elected a member of the state senate in 1853. He was a member of the assembly for two terms (1859-60).

Henry W. Tenney, born on Grande Isle, in Lake Champlain, Vermont, January 2, 1822; died at Appleton, Wisconsin, October 26, 1904. In 1835, Mr. Tenney moved with his parents to La Porte, Ohio, and entered a printing office at Elyria. He prepared himself for college

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without aid or instruction, and entered Burlington College, Vermont, in 1840. In 1845, with his brother, Horace A. Tenney, he removed to Galena, Illinois, where they commenced the publication of the *Jeffersonian*. Owing to a severe epidemic of fever and ague, the publication of the paper was suspended, and in 1847 Mr. Tenney removed to Madison, where he reported the proceedings of the constitutional convention. He was for a short time connected with the *Argus*, his brother, Maj. H. A. Tenney, being one of the proprietors. He then removed to Milwaukee, and studied law with the late Judge Levi Hubbell, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1854 he moved to Portage, in 1860 returning to Madison, where he entered into partnership with his brother under the firm name of H. W. and D. K. Tenney. In the spring of 1870 he went to Chicago with his brother, D. K. Tenney, and remained in active practice of his profession until 1879, when he retired, and located at Appleton.

Joseph H. Turner, born at Scriba, Oswego County, New York; died at Berlin, Wisconsin, May 22, 1904. At the age of twenty-one, Dr. Turner commenced the study of medicine, receiving his diploma (1845) from the Albany Medical College. He then came West, settling in Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in his profession until failing health forced him to abandon his practice. He moved to Berlin in 1854, where he resided until his death. In the summer of 1863 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Wisconsin cavalry, but was obliged to resign his commission, owing to illness, and thereafter was in the insurance business, representing the same company for forty-one years.

Otto Zwietusch, born in Germany in 1832; died at Milwaukee, October 27, 1904. He came to Milwaukee in 1856, and two years later established what is now the Otto Zwietusch Company, manufacturers of soda water apparatus. He had a decided genius for invention and turned it to practical account in devising much machinery for facilitating his work. At the time of his death he had sixty patents on machinery used in his business. Mr. Zwietusch was a prominent member of the Turnverein.

John Johnston

By William Ward Wight¹

The farm known as Mill of Fortrie, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, is of peculiar interest to the membership of this society. Here lived, early in the last century, John Mitchell and Margaret Lendrum his wife, the ancestors of two men who for a total of almost eighteen years were presidents of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Of the elder and earlier of these two, Alexander Mitchell, a vigorous and facile pen has already preserved the record.² Of the younger and later, his nephew, John Johnston, with loving willingness I speak.

The eldest of the thirteen children of John and Margaret was also named Margaret. By the death of her mother, while several of the brood were young, the daughter Margaret became the foster parent of the infant offspring, including Alexander. However, when Margaret Mitchell was about thirty years of age, she married George Johnston of the neighboring farm of Overton (or Overtown).

Overton had been held since 1749 by George Johnston, his father William, and the latter's father John, as tenants under

¹ Address delivered before the society at 52nd annual meeting, October 27, 1904.

² Butler, "Alexander Mitchell, the financier," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 35, p. 45.

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the earls of Aberdeen. Overton, when our president was born, was a farm of a hundred and sixty acres, some twenty miles almost north of the city of Aberdeen. The post office for this farm was at a hamlet two miles removed, named Auchnagatt. The farm and hamlet were situated in the parish or township of New Deer, a portion of the district of Buchan, which forms the central area of the roomy shire of Aberdeen.

Upon this farm our friend John Johnston was born on the eighth day of June, 1836. The entry of his baptism in the register of the parish of New Deer, now to be seen in the Register House, Edinburgh, runs thus:

1836

19th June

George Johnston in Overtown of Auchnagatt had a son brought forth 8th curt. by his wife Margaret Mitchel baptized named John. Witnesses John Mitchel and Mr. James Mair.¹

On the day after John became six years of age, June 9, 1842, his education began under his uncle, the Rev. James Mair, in the parochial school at Savoch, also a hamlet in New Deer, about a mile from his home. During the pauses of acquiring knowledge he herded cattle on the ancestral farm—a weary task to this ambitious boy, whose only companion to share his busy thoughts was his steadfast friend, his dog. Yet the ideas and reflections of those budding days never deserted this herd-laddie, and they have burst forth into instructive expression before many a Wisconsin audience.² When he was twelve years of age he was placed in the old grammar school in Aberdeen, founded in 1418. In 1851,

¹ John Mitchel was the child's maternal grandfather; James Mair was the Rev. James Mair, M. A., the husband of George Johnston's sister, Christian Johnston. These last were the parents of the very Rev. William Mair, moderator in 1897 of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and author, among other works, of *Digest of Church Laws*.

² Among other addresses, see "Farming in Scotland, in the days of our grandfathers," read before the Wisconsin farmers' institute held in Janesville, March 8-10, 1898, and printed in *Bulletin* No. 12, p. 194.

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when fifteen years of age, he won the bursary or scholarship of £15 per year, in the open competition in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, which formed the examination for admission into Marischal College. From this institution he graduated with honors and with the degree of master of arts, in 1855. That his college did not consider him an unworthy son is evident from the fact that its successor, the University of Aberdeen,¹ accredited him as its representative at the celebration, in 1904, of the jubilee of the University of Wisconsin.

For a few months after graduation Mr. Johnston read law in the office of Sir Alexander Anderson, in Aberdeen. But an invitation to remove to the United States soon reached him from his uncle Alexander Mitchell, who had removed to Milwaukee in 1839, and who in 1856 was president of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank in that city.² This invitation involving as it did the assistance and care of his prosperous uncle, he decided to accept. But his first essay to migrate was a failure. The vessel upon which he intended to embark he missed—a fortunate miss for him and for us, for this vessel foundered off the coast of Newfoundland, and all on board were lost.

He arrived in Milwaukee on the tenth of March, 1856. On the next day he became a clerk and accountant in his uncle's bank, whose office then was, as its successor's is now, at the southeast corner of East Water and Michigan Streets. Mr. Johnston resided at first at his uncle's home, which was then, and continued to be until his death, on the west side of Ninth street, between Spring and Wells streets.³ As clerk and accountant, as book-keeper, as assistant cashier, as cashier, and as vice-president, Mr. Johnston remained in the service of this

¹ In 1855 there were two colleges in Aberdeen, Marischal and King's. These, soon after, united as the University of Aberdeen.

² See, concerning this bank, Butler, "Alexander Mitchell, the financier," *ut supra*; Wight, "Early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 43, p. 145.

³ Spring street became Grand avenue about 1877.

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bank continuously for forty-eight years, until his death. When he first entered Milwaukee it had a population of fewer than forty thousand souls; he saw it grow, he grew with it, nay more he materially assisted it to grow until, a bustling metropolis of more than three hundred thousand people, it paused a moment to mourn his death.

After an absence of five years from his native land, Mr. Johnston returned thither for his wife. In 1861 he was married by the Rev. John Hunter, the minister of the United Presbyterian Church at Savoch, to the latter's daughter, Margaret Clapperton Hunter. Of several children of this marriage but one, a daughter, Edith, reached maturity. She is the wife of Alexander Cruickshank of Lochengair, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, Scotland, and is the mother of two children. Mrs. Johnston died in Milwaukee June 16, 1880.

Soon after his return to Milwaukee with his bride, Mr. Johnston took up his residence in the Second Ward, at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Tamarack streets.¹ Here the family lived until, in the spring of 1873, Mr. Johnston removed to his spacious home in the Fourth ward, at No. 1130 Spring street.

The War of Secession, which was beginning as Mr. Johnston was returning from Scotland, found him a Republican in politics, and a staunch supporter of the federal government. He had voted for Abraham Lincoln for president in 1860, he voted for him again in 1864. But he opposed the policy of reconstruction advocated by his party at the close of the war, dissenting in company with William H. Seward, William P. Fessenden, Lyman Trumbull, Charles Francis Adams, and other such men. He became and continued a Democrat, but bore the party yoke loosely. Opposed to the financial policy of the Democrats in 1896, he voted in that year for William McKinley for president, and repeated his condemnation of unsound money in 1900.

¹ Tamarack street became State street about 1868.

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His own experience in elective political positions was not extensive. He served as alderman from the Second ward, in the common council of Milwaukee for one term, beginning April 16, 1867. Upon removal into the Fourth ward, he was urged to become a Reform candidate for alderman, but declined to be considered unless the Republicans would nominate his friend Henry H. West, a public-spirited citizen. This being done, Mr. Johnston stood for the office. Both were elected, Mr. Johnston receiving every vote cast in the ward, 1168. He served for one term, beginning April 28, 1874. In 1879 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the senate of Wisconsin, but the district was Republican, and his opponent of exceptional popularity, and Mr. Johnston went down with his ticket. He was never again in the field for a political office. Yet he was always interested in public questions, formed enlightened opinions, and expressed them with freedom and intelligence. During the "Greenback craze," so called, in and about 1878, he delivered an address upon the currency before the working-men of Bay View, Milwaukee, which the Honest Money League of Wisconsin printed, and of which they distributed two hundred thousand copies.

Mr. Johnston brought with him from Scotland a strong infusion of John Knox; it had been born with him. He became, soon after his arrival, a member of the North Presbyterian church, which until about 1870 was situated on the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Martin streets. He was elected a trustee and secretary of this congregation in May, 1858 and held both positions until he resigned them April 29, 1869. He participated (March 30, 1869) in the establishment of Calvary Presbyterian church, the edifice of which was built, and still stands, on the southwest corner of Spring and Tenth streets. He was the first ruling elder of that church, elected by ballot December 4, 1869, and served until he declined further election (December 8, 1875). He was a trustee of the same church from its first meeting (March 30, 1869) until his death.

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Mr. Johnston became a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Milwaukee in 1858, continued with it through its many vicissitudes, and liberally assisted with his money and brain in the construction (about 1886) of its present commodious building, Nos. 145-149 Fourth street.

In addition to being a constant attendant upon church services, Mr. Johnston was a diligent student of the scriptures—not alone as a guide of life, or as a history of primitive ages, but also because his refined taste rejoiced in the dignity and eloquence of biblical expression. How often, as I have walked with him to and from business, have I heard him break forth into the beauties of a Davidic psalm or into the sonorous periods of Malachi or Isaiah! In 1896 he delivered before the class in biblical literature of the Milwaukee College Endowment Association, an address upon a subject very congenial to his mind, "Sublimity of language as illustrated in the Bible."

But a creed was not all that John Johnston imported with him from Scotland. He brought as well an ardent love for athletic sports, and a tender memory of his native land. Quoiting, bowling, curling, and rifle shooting were his favorite amusements, and he was very forward in popularizing them in Wisconsin. He was always ready at picnics of the Saint Andrew's Society to contest at quoits with his countrymen. He did more, doubtless, than any person in Milwaukee for the propagation of ten-pins. At his house on Grand Avenue were fully-equipped alleys where frequent bowling occurred, where the rigour of the game was observed and where scores were carefully and systematically calculated. Mr. Johnston was one of the founders (about 1860) of the Milwaukee Curling Club. He was for three terms president of this club, for two terms president of the Northwestern Curling Association, and from 1877 to 1879 president of the Grand National Curling Club of America. He was one of the four players to win (February 19, 1881) for the Milwaukee club, the curling championship of America. No player ever skipped his rink with more skill and zeal than John; and as the cunning

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blocks skimmed along the ice, the old Scotch words leaped to his lips, his broom flew into the air, his bonnet followed after—his enthusiasm brought his team the frequent victory. He was three times president of the Milwaukee Rifle Club, and in the sport of that club his reputation became international. While visiting Scotland in June, 1878, he won the championship in long-range rifle shooting at the Wapinschaw at Aberdeen, defeating all comers at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. During the following July he gained several prizes at the Wimbledon ranges, in England. Activities such as these filled his hours of recreation until he was long past sixty years of age. It was sad to see him lop off his amusements, to observe him chafe at the limitations that confined him to the carriage and the easy chair; it was pathetic to hear him exclaim, "I'm an old man now!"

He brought with him from Scotland, I have said, a tender memory of his native land. No compliment pleased him more than to be told that his accent betrayed the Scotchman. He kept closely in touch with the homeland. Papers from Scotland lay about his desk. He read at a supper of the Saint Andrew's Society in 1886 a paper on "Our Mither tongue," which was printed and widely read. Of the Saint Andrew's Society, devoted to the memories of the home land, he was one of the original members (January 1859). He was frequently an officer of this body, was three times its president, and held that office when the society was incorporated (March 23, 1871).¹ He never omitted the picnics of that society; more than once in the earlier days, when his limbs were supple, have I seen him dance the ghille callum, to the delight of his applauding countrymen. His ear was always open to the tale of distress from any Scot, and substantial aid was never withheld.

¹ Private and local laws of Wisconsin, 1871, chapter 439. The origin of the Society grew out of the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Robert Burns, which centenary was on January 25, 1859.

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Mr. Johnston's interest in education and in literature was the necessary result of his own cultivated mind. When he was a resident of the Second ward of Milwaukee he was a member of the Committee appointed by the mayor under the provisions of chapter 252 of the private and local laws of 1867, to visit, inspect, and report upon the high school. In 1883 he represented the Fourth ward upon the school board. He was a trustee of Carroll College, Waukesha, from 1875 to 1879 and from 1890 until his death. He was a trustee of Milwaukee College and of its successor, Milwaukee-Downer College, from February 1874 until his death, and during almost the entire thirty years he was either the treasurer or the president. One of its dormitories, now named Johnston Hall, will perpetuate—if this be necessary—his name. He was a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin from 1892 until 1900, and president of the board from 1897 until 1899. The university honored him with the degree of doctor of laws, at the commencement of 1903.

In the early years he was a supporter and officer of the Young Men's Association, which in 1878 blossomed into the Milwaukee Public Library. Of the latter he was a trustee from its organization (May 12, 1878) until 1881 and from 1891 until 1898. He was the chairman of its board of trustees during the period while its new magnificent building was constructing, and in 1897 was chairman of the joint board of the library and Public Museum. He was one of the earliest members of the Fortnightly Club in Milwaukee, and attended a meeting of that society held June 15, 1875, when Elisha Gray first experimented with the telephone in Wisconsin. Mr. Johnston was a corresponding member of the Parkman Club of Milwaukee, and was an interested listener to the papers read by its members. He belonged to the Milwaukee Literary School, before which he delivered the address on August 23, 1886. He was an organizing member in 1893 of the Phantom Club, at whose annual outings on the edge of one of Wau-

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kesha's lakes he renewed his youth with congenial friends in lighter literary treats. He recalled the days of his boyhood by becoming a life member of the State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin, and to the advancement of its interests his pen was always devoted. He was the president of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin from January 2, 1890 until its meeting on December 12, 1901 when he declined re-election; he was a curator until his death. During his presidency this stately building arose, and his address at its dedication exhibits the pride he felt in the completed structure.

Nor should it be for a moment supposed that these matters compassed John Johnston's activities. The versatility of his talents, the confidence reposed in him by his fellows, are evident from other positions occupied by him. He was one of the men who discovered and developed the immense and now famous beds of cement adjoining the city of Milwaukee, and he was treasurer of the Milwaukee Cement Company from the spring of 1875 until his death. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee from 1865 until his death, was elected its vice-president in April 1873, April 1883, and April 1884, and its president in 1885 and without opposition in 1886. Upon his installation as president he delivered addresses which are preserved in print. At several sessions of the National Board of Trade, and at other gatherings of Milwaukee's business men, Mr. Johnston represented the Chamber of Commerce, always with marked ability and to the credit of the chamber. He was president for several terms of the Bankers' Club of Milwaukee, vice-president of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association from July, 1897 to October, 1898, and from August, 1900 to August, 1902, and was elected in October, 1900 for two years a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' association. By appointment of the mayor of Milwaukee he served as commissioner of the public debt of Milwaukee from May 23, 1887 until his voluntary resignation August 21, 1893; he was a director of the Milwaukee City Railway Company until Octo-

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ber, 1887; was a director in 1882 of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition Association; was a director of the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company from July 3, 1893 to July 6, 1896 and from July 6, 1903 until his death; he was elected a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company June 15, 1891, resigned in 1893, was re-elected April 21, 1897 and served until his death. He was placed upon the executive and finance committees of this Company, July 21, 1897. What his fellow trustees of this company state, concerning his services to it, in their resolutions at his death, all who knew Mr. Johnston will endorse: "He rendered these services with the energy, devotion, and high intelligence which he was wont to give to every duty that fell to his hands." And to this it may be added, that whenever the services of Mr. Johnston for any enterprise ended, it was not because his fellows were weary of him or desired his removal, but because there was a limit to the time, energy and endurance of even John Johnston.

That he was a man of kindly disposition appears from this, that when there was danger of the City Emergency Hospital being discontinued, he donated a valuable and very central site for hospital purposes at Nos. 318, 320 Sycamore street, the building being thenceforth known as Johnston Emergency Hospital. Moreover, he was vice-president of the Wisconsin Humane Society, was auditor for seven years and until its dissolution in 1902 of the Wisconsin Training School for Nurses; and after the disastrous fire October 28, 1892, in the Third ward of Milwaukee, he was one of the committee appointed to provide quarters for homeless families. Upon his last visit to Scotland in 1903 Mr. Johnston was the almoner of his deceased friend, Robert Allan of Milwaukee in conveying a legacy of about eleven thousand dollars to the poor of Mr. Allan's native parish of Dundonald, in Ayrshire.

If to all these activities, many of them contemporaneous, there is added that Mr. Johnston became a free mason about 1866, and had reached the thirty-second degree, a fairly com-

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plete map has been prepared of a very bustling and useful life.

Some more explicit references to his relations with the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank are necessary. About the year 1866 he became assistant cashier of that institution and he was so acting in 1880, David Ferguson¹ being the cashier. Early in 1880 Alexander Mitchell, who was virtually if not actually the owner of the entire bank, determined that its credit should be strengthened by the legal infusion into it of his entire personal credit and responsibility. He therefore sought from the legislature of Wisconsin the enactment of a law then in force in Scotland, and which had been of salutary service to the depositors of the then recently collapsed City of Glasgow Bank. This law² was passed by the legislature of Wisconsin and went into effect March 10, 1880. It provides for the individual responsibility of stockholders in a bank for all its debts, demands, and liabilities, present and future, upon their filing with the state treasurer a declaration consenting to be thus holden. Such responsibility continues even after transfer of their entire stock, unless a memorandum of such transfer is also filed; and even then, such responsibility holds good for all debts and demands created or incurred during six months after the filing of the transfer memorandum.

Soon after the passage of this law the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank was re-organized under the provisions of chapter 94 of the Revised Statutes of 1878; this was on July 1, 1880. The capital stock was fixed at a hundred thousand dollars, divided into a thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The new corporation was to begin July 5, 1880 and continue until July 5, 1900. Mr. Mitchell had nine hundred and ninety-eight shares and Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Johnston one share each. It appears, however, that

¹ David Ferguson died in Milwaukee, December 1, 1904. He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, February 26, 1821, settling in Milwaukee in 1842.

² Chapter 223, laws of 1880; Revised Statutes of 1898, sections 2023a, 2023b.

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even these two shares came into the ownership of Mr. Mitchell, for by the terms of his will made November 20, 1886, he bequeathed three hundred and thirty-three shares of the stock of the bank to each of three persons—David Ferguson, John Johnston, and John L. Mitchell his son, and one share to all three of them jointly. At the death of Alexander Mitchell (April 19, 1887), the declarations of all these stockholders consenting to be individually liable as set forth in above named law, were on file with the state treasurer.

By the changes that followed the death of Alexander Mitchell, John L. Mitchell became president, David Ferguson vice-president, and John Johnston cashier, on June 27, 1887. Mr. Johnston continued as cashier until, early in January 1893, having acquired a competence and desiring rest, he arranged for the sale of his stock. On January 10, 1893, he resigned as cashier, having sold or contracted to sell, his stock to John L. Mitchell. Yet it was stipulated that Mr. Johnston should remain in the bank until the ensuing November—he, however, not possessing the authority to direct or control, which pertains to actual official position.

Meanwhile (July 25, 1893), the bank, with its assets depressed and temporarily unmarketable, closed its doors. The declaration of Mr. Johnston being on file as above stated, and his wholesale liability thus fixed, he made an assignment on August 8, 1893, of all his estate, some six hundred thousand dollars in amount, to Irving M. Bean, of Milwaukee, to the end that even justice might be done to all his creditors and that his property might not be dissipated in litigation. After much negotiation among the stockholders, running over many months, an arrangement was perfected by which the bank was to resume, to pay all its debts in installments running through one, two, and three years and to release the stockholders who had filed declarations. But this release, so far as Mr. Johnston was concerned, was purchased by the surrender of probably five-sixths of his entire estate, while Mr. Mitchell made even greater sacrifice from his private fortune.

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The arrangement was satisfactory upon all sides, Mr. Johnston's assignee was discharged and the remainder of Mr. Johnston's estate restored to him on January 13, 1894; the bank resumed operations two days later and, as the event showed, anticipated the payment of its liabilities.

But the ease which Mr. Johnston coveted was not to be his. Again he put himself into the harness to recover the ground he had lost. The former stockholders, and the new ones who joined it upon its rehabilitation, summoned him again to the cashiership. He continued in this office until on June 2, 1900, the twenty years of its life having expired, the old bank became the Marine National Bank. Of this he was vice-president until his death.

Yet with all his activities Mr. Johnston was a domestic man. He was fond of his home. He was proud of his library. On September 1, 1881, he married Ethelinda Marie Thorsen, and they had two children, Hilda and John Thorsen Johnston. In August, 1895, the premises at No. 643 Franklin Place, familiarly known as the Lion House, were purchased by the Johnstons. Here Mr. Johnston, surrounded by his books, devoted to his family, with a soul given to hospitality, passed the peaceful twilight of his days until his death, June 1, 1904.

These pages have ill performed their duty if, in portraying the salient events of Mr. Johnston's life, they have left need for elaborate analysis of his character. This paper has shown him a generous friend, an ardent scholar, thrifty and diligent in business, a useful citizen, a cultured author, an honorable gentleman, a Christian man. And such, in truth he was.

Dr. Johnston's Maternal Ancestry and Connections

William Dickson of the parish of Daviot in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, had a son Adam Dickson who married Janet Murray. These were the parents of twelve children, of whom the eldest, Margaret Dickson, was born October 2, 1753. She married (December 15, 1775) John Lendrum, and had a daughter, Margaret Lendrum,

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born June 4, 1778. This last married John Mitchell, of Mill of Fortrie, parish of Ellon, Aberdeenshire, and died October 17, 1827. Among the thirteen children of John and Margaret (Lendrum) Mitchell were these four:

1. Margaret Mitchell, the eldest, wife of George Johnston. Her son, Dr. John Johnston, never ceased until the end of his life to praise her executive ability and noble character. Of her four children none survives; and John alone left descendants, as hereinbefore mentioned.
2. John Mitchell, removed to Canada.
3. Alexander Mitchell, born October 18, 1817, died April 19, 1887. He was representative in congress from Wisconsin from 1871 to 1875, and president of this society from 1872 to 1878. He married October 7, 1841, Martha, daughter of Seth Reed, of Summit, Wisconsin, and sister of Curtis, George, Harrison, and Orson Reed, of Julia A., wife of Dr. Thomas A. Noyes of Milwaukee, and of Augusta, wife of Judge Abram D. Smith of the supreme court of Wisconsin.¹ The son of Alexander and Martha (Reed) Mitchell, John Lendrum Mitchell, was born in Milwaukee October 19, 1842 and died at his home in Greenfield, near Milwaukee, June 29, 1904. He was senator in congress for six years, from March 4, 1893.
4. George Mitchell, father of Isabella, wife of William Mackie, M. D., of Milwaukee.

Bibliography

The following list of Dr. Johnston's principal writings is not complete, but is offered for the use of more persistent searchers hereafter. Much of his newspaper writing is signed "Scrutator," or "Wisconsin Scot."

¹The Reed brothers were all prominent in early Wisconsin history. See in the publications of this society: For Curtis Reed, *Collections* i, p. 131; xi, p. 410; *Proceedings* 43, p. 37; 47, p. 189. For George Reed, *Collections* i, p. 131; xi, p. 245; *Proceedings* 45, pp. 129, 154. For Harrison Reed, *Collections* iv, p. 266; *Proceedings* 45, p. 158; 46, pp. 24, 120, 127; 47, p. 97. For Orson Reed, *Collections* i, p. 131. George Reed was chairman of the committee to form a constitution for this society, appointed at the preliminary meeting held January 29, 1849; *Collections* i (reprint), p. xxx.

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1. The Bible the source of civilization. Address delivered March 12, 1871, before the Milwaukee County Bible Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Printed in the *Northwestern Advance*, immediately upon its delivery.
2. Speech upon his installation as director of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, April 8, 1872. Printed in the fourteenth annual *Report of the Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee* for the year ending December 31, 1871, pp. 147-149. Milwaukee, 1872.
3. Speech upon his election as vice-president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, April 14, 1873. Printed in the Fifteenth annual *Report of the Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee* for the year ending December 31, 1872, pp. 156-158. Milwaukee, 1873.
4. Lecture upon banking read before the St. Andrew's Society, Milwaukee, April 7, 1874. Printed in the *Milwaukee Journal of Commerce*, April 8, 1874.
5. Science and religion. Paper read before the Fortnightly Club, Milwaukee, April 22, 1875. Printed in the *Daily Commercial Times*, Milwaukee, April 24, 1875.
6. Address on the currency. Delivered before The Literary Society and citizens of Bay View, January 7, 1878. 35 pages, 8vo 1878.
7. Address on banking in Wisconsin, before American Bankers' Association, at Saratoga, New York, August 11, 1880. Printed in the *Chicago Times*, August 12, 1880.
8. Milwaukee. Article in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 9th edition. New York, 1883, volume xvi, pp. 340, 341. Signed "J. J."
9. Scotland. Article in Lalor's *Cyclopaedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and of the Political History of the United States*. New York, 1884, volume iii, pp. 685-692. Signed "John Johnston."
10. Material progress of Milwaukee. Address delivered before the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, April 13, 1885. Printed in the twenty-seventh annual *Report of the Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee* for the year ending December 31, 1884. Milwaukee, 1885, pp. 25-27.
11. Address delivered before the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, April 12, 1886. Printed in the twenty-eighth annual *Report of the Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee* for the year ending December 31, 1885. Milwaukee, 1886, pp. 25-29.
12. Address of welcome at the opening of the Milwaukee Literary School, August 23, 1886. Printed in *Poetry and Philosophy of Goethe*. Chicago, 1887, pp. 1-11.

John Johnston

13. Our mither tongue. Address at the banquet of the St. Andrew's Society, Milwaukee, November 30, 1886. Printed in *Yenowine's News*. Milwaukee, December 5, 1886.
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Some Pioneering Experiences in Jefferson County

By Elbridge G. Fifield¹

On the fifteenth of May, 1837, when I was twenty years of age, I joined in the State of Vermont, a party of eleven persons, men, women and children, bound for the Rock River valley, in Wisconsin Territory.

We travelled by stage to Burlington, Vermont; thence by steamer to Whitehall, New York; by line-boat on the Northern Canal to Troy and on the Erie Canal to Buffalo; thence by steamboat to Detroit. There, we discovered that but one vessel was going to Chicago, for several days; this was a sail-boat, and lay out in the river waiting for favorable winds, but it was so heavily laden that not another passenger, nor pound of freight, could be taken aboard. E. F. Sawyer, who had charge of the women and children of the party, hired a common lumber-wagon and team, to make the trip across Michigan to St. Joseph, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. We young men made the trip on foot, keeping up with the team.

At St. Joseph, we all embarked on a small sailing vessel for Chicago, where we spent one night at the best hotel we could find. The women and children were provided with rooms

¹ Of Janesville. Written for the society in February, 1891.

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and beds, while the men slept on the floor, on Indian blankets. At Chicago, we took a schooner for Milwaukee, arriving there June 11, having been twenty-six days on our journey from Vermont. We were landed near a hotel on the beach; in its bar-room, H. N. Wells, a prominent lawyer of the village, was pleading a case.

In strolling about the village, Sawyer was offered a building lot and small frame house on East Water street, for \$450, opposite Ludington's old corner—old settlers will remember the location. He thought the price too high and did not buy, although he had the money to invest.

Mrs. Brown, of our party, expected to have met her son, E. G. Darling, in Milwaukee, but on arriving there learned that he was fifty miles away in the country, at Bark River, now Hebron, Jefferson County, building a saw-mill for the Milwaukee & Rock River Land Company. I was deputed to walk out and notify Darling of the arrival of the party, being directed to follow the blazed line and wagon tracks, through the Milwaukee woods to Prairie Village (afterwards Prairieville, now Waukesha), and then inquire for the Bark River trail. I followed directions, and in due time came in sight of a small prairie, and a double house, built of tamarack logs. Enquiring of a man the distance to Prairie Village, he said I was already there. Then I enquired for the Bark River trail, and a good place to stay over night. The next house, he said, was about a mile farther on, and there was none other short of Bark River, a distance of thirty miles.

I passed the night at that next house, and started the following morning on my thirty-mile tramp. After a few miles, I was much alarmed at seeing in the distance behind, a man on an Indian pony, apparently hurrying to overtake me. It proved to be, not a pursuing Indian, but Sheriff Aldrich, of Milwaukee County, going to Bark River on business—Milwaukee County then extended to Rock River. He had been told that a young man was on the same trail, and he was hurrying to overtake me, so that he might have company. It

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occurred to me a novel idea, for a man on horseback to seek the company of a man on foot for a twenty-five-mile tramp. As he seemed to be a jolly good fellow, and I had nothing to lose, I awaited results. After chatting awhile, my new acquaintance said, "Now we will try the game called 'ride-and-tie.' You take the pony, and put him through on a canter for a mile or so, then tie, and walk on. I will do the same, overtaking and passing you." I liked the idea, and we practiced it during the remainder of the journey, arriving at the mill about three o'clock. We spent the rest of the afternoon angling below the dam, where thousands of fish were vainly seeking to ascend. My new friend returned to Milwaukee the following morning, and I have not seen him since.

I now found myself, a green Vermont boy, a thousand miles from home and relatives, with \$2.50 in my pocket; owing \$42 in Vermont, which I had borrowed in order to go West. It cost a dollar a day to live on bread and pork. I applied to Darling for work, and he said he lacked a teamster to drive a four-ox team, to stock his mill with logs, and offered me the job. I accepted it, and drove the team for about ten months.

This was the first sawmill built in the Upper Rock River valley. There was not a frame house in the valley, unless possibly at Beloit; there were no bridges across Rock River, north of the Illinois line, and I think not a ferry established. Out of the first lumber sawed, a house was built for Darling's family and his mill hands, who up to this time, had lived in a small log shanty, the hands sleeping under a shed built of split logs.

A scow was next built by Darling, and loaded with lumber, which was floated down Bark River, and up the Rock to Jefferson, to be used in building a house for the company, on their claim. Soon after this, I think in June or July of 1837, Henry F. Janes, founder of Janesville, came up and bought 6000 feet of lumber, for which he paid \$20 per thousand. The lumber being green and heavy, one crib was sunk and

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nearly lost. He ran the rest down to Teboe's Point, on the east side of Lake Koshkonong, took it out of the water, drew it to Janesville, and there put up a building on South Main street.

About the same time, Dr. Edward Brewer, and Charles Hamilton, from Whitewater prairie, bought lumber to take down there. They put it in cribs, offering \$10 to get it floated down to the junction of the Bark and Whitewater rivers. A mill hand, by the name of Brayman, who was going to Jefferson to work on a claim, proposed to take the job with me, and I consented, with the provision that, by being out one night, it would keep me but a single day from my work. We found the river very crooked and sluggish, but by working until after midnight found ourselves about a mile above our landing place. We there went ashore and stayed until daylight. As everything was wet from the rains which fell in the afternoon and evening, we were unable to kindle a fire, but finding a large, leaning tree, we protected ourselves somewhat from the rain. I proposed trying to get some sleep, but Brayman said the wolves might attack us. At daylight we ran the lumber down, and hitched up, as agreed upon.

Indian Hill, where Black Hawk and his tribe had a village during the Black Hawk War, was near our landing. There was an army trail west to Fort Atkinson, and an Indian trail running nearly south. Brayman and I separated here, after taking a scanty meal of bread and pork; he to go to his claim above Jefferson, and I to return to the mill. He took the wrong trail which cost him about ten miles extra travel. I landed to rest, after rowing my boat several miles up the river, and drew the bow a little out of the water, there being no way of tying it. After walking about a few minutes I returned to my landing, to find that the wind had rocked and loosened the craft, and sent it ten or twelve rods across the channel into the wild rice, leaving me boatless on the opposite side from home. The water was ten feet deep, and being unable to swim, I concluded to try and strike south to Whitewater

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prairie some six miles distant, where the men who owned the lumber were shantying. It was a cloudy, rainy day, and I was in what is called the Bark River marsh, without compass or guide. Wandering about, I struck some pony tracks, which I thought might lead me out of the swamp. Following them some distance I came to a pond of water. The tracks went to the left of the pond, apparently out of my direction, so I turned to the right. After traveling some time in the marsh, I again struck pony tracks and soon after saw a man's footprint in the mud. This was encouraging, as it clearly was not an Indian's track. But I soon discovered that it was my own, and that the same pond of water was before me. I now realized that I was lost, and had been travelling in a circle, but determined to follow the pony tracks until I found the Indian riders, or came to a white settlement. It was growing dark when I left the marsh and struck a native trail in the Palmyra Bluffs, but no trace of white men could be seen. Gathering the leaves from a white oak tree which the wind had blown down, I made a bed and stopped for the night. A few crab-apples, which I had in my pocket, were all the food I had. Warm from the severe exercise of travelling, my clothing wet from the showers which had fallen during the day, I soon became chilled, and suffered greatly, both physically and mentally.

At daylight I started on my trail, and in about two hours, came to Eagle Prairie, where I found an inhabited log-house, and obtained breakfast. I was informed that the best way to get home was to cross the prairie to a certain house, then cross North Prairie, thence west to the Bark River trail, which would be a distance of thirty miles. Following directions, I reached Curtis and Cushman's shanty, five miles from home, about two hours after dark. Heavy rains during the afternoon had soaked my clothing, but I was obliged to take my chances with four others, sleeping on marsh hay, with two Indian blankets for covering. The next morning it took me three hours to drag myself over the five miles which inter-

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vened between this lodging place and my home. I can truly say that I experienced more real suffering on that trip, than at any other time in my pioneer life.

During the season of 1837, lumber was taken to Fort Atkinson; a scow was built for ferrying across the river, and another at Janesville, I believe the same season. Our nearest post office was Milwaukee and all provisions had to come either from there or the south. Pork at Milwaukee was worth from \$30 to \$34 a barrel; flour \$16 a barrel, and it cost \$2 a hundredweight to get it drawn to the mill. Pork and bread, with coffee, constituted our principal living, although occasionally we had doughnuts.

Both large gray and prairie wolves were plenty. A small one was in the habit of sticking his foot through a crack in the cook room at night, and stealing the pork rinds that had been saved for soap grease; but a trap was set, and he paid the death penalty. During that year, I several times drove an ox-team to Milwaukee to get provisions. Large gray wolves followed on the trail, and howled after me; but I had no fear, as they were very shy.

It was reported, in the fall of 1837, that the Indians threatened to sweep down Rock River valley and kill all the whites; that large numbers were congregated above Watertown, holding war dances, trading ponies for rifles, and furs and skins for powder and lead; and that the squaws were running lead into balls. We did not believe the reports, and on the day of the threatened attack I was at work at some distance from the mill, when I heard such a yelling as none save Indians could make, and looking towards the house saw three tribesmen on ponies, riding towards it at full speed. Their faces were painted, their heads ornamented with feathers, and they looked warlike. I called some men who were working near by, and we ran to the house, finding the Indians quietly preparing to cook some game that they had shot. They were on their way to Milwaukee to buy whiskey, and meant no harm to us.

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During the season of 1837, there was but one family in the Bark River settlement, although several men were keeping bachelor's hall. The nearest settlement was at Fort Atkinson, eight miles distant, and during the season a young man and I walked to and from there to attend the funeral of one, Foster, who died there. During the same season, a sawmill was completed by George Goodhue, at Johnson's Rapids, now Watertown.

In the summer of 1837 I made a claim on the bank of Rock River, three miles above Jefferson. In December following, I took an ax, a ham of pork, and a blanket, walked down to Jefferson, bought from Darling a few loaves of bread, borrowed a boat of him, and changing work with my old friend E. F. Sawyer, went up to my claim to make the improvements necessary to hold it until spring. Previous to this, Darling had rented his mill at Bark River to Churchill and Collum, and moved to Jefferson to start a village.

I worked upon my claim throughout four weeks, chopping timber, splitting rails, building fences, etc. Having made the necessary improvements, I returned to Bark River to work until spring. Anson and Virgil Pope, from Pope's Rapids, near Janesville, were shantying near by, getting out rail timber.

During the winter I picked enough cattail flags to make a bed, caught and salted a keg of fish, bought a yoke of oxen, and prepared to work my claim in the spring. In April, 1838, borrowing the hind wheels of a wagon, I put in a temporary tongue and box, loaded up my shanty outfit, drove to Fort Atkinson, crossed the river on the ferry, journeyed thence to Jefferson, again ferried across, cut my own three-mile road through the timber, and reached my claim. The following day I took the wagon in a boat which had been borrowed of Darling, rowing the distance of twenty miles, returned it, and came back to my claim the next day, ready for farming. I cleared about two acres, made a harrow with wooden teeth, and planted the land with corn and potatoes, buying the lat-

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ter of Samuel St. John, near Janesville, and boating them up the river. I paid \$4 a bushel for seed corn to plant; and the corn not coming up the first time, replanted June 3, paying six-pence an ear for the seed. The result was a splendid crop both of corn and potatoes.

That same Spring, my brother came out from the East, and I divided my claim with him. We built a comfortable log house, covering the structure with boards and slabs bought at Goodhue's mill; Johnson's Rapids, and shantied together.

During this season large quantities of lumber were floated down the river, both from the Goodhue and Bark River mills, and as far below as Dixon's ferry, Illinois. The nearest grist-mill was at Beloit, and several Jefferson County people carried their corn there to grind; but one of our neighbors, Samuel Britton, dug a hole in an oak stump for a mortar, and pounded his corn to supply a large family. Having built comfortable houses and raised something to live on, we all turned our attention to opening roads through the timber, building bridges and causeways across marshes, to enable people to come in and settle with their families. We opened a highway from Jefferson to Bark River, a distance of ten miles; and from Jefferson to Golden Lake, fifteen miles; there we met the Prairie Village people, who were opening the road to meet us. With the help of the Watertown folk, we opened a road on the east side of the river to Watertown, and one on the west side, six miles north, and another to Aztalan.

The United States government opened a territorial road from Milwaukee to Madison, crossing Rock River near Belleville, or Johnson's Creek. My brother and I worked on this road from Aztalan to three miles east of Rock River, under Chester Bushnell, the contractor. I drove the first team (an ox-team) that ever passed over the road from Rock River to Milwaukee. The sub-contractors were to have completed their work at a certain date, and at that time I went to Milwaukee for a load of provisions, but found that several parties had not fulfilled their contracts, and we were obliged to cut

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roads through the woods. On my return, after purchasing my load of the Ludingtons, I found the timber cleared, and the roads completed the entire distance. That season a ferry was established across Rock River. By this time, we had ferries at Watertown, Jefferson, Aztalan, Fort Atkinson, and Janesville, and roads cut and bridges built in different directions through Jefferson County. All this was done by volunteer work, except the territorial road.

On the eighth of January, 1839, a ball was given at Bark River, attended by people from Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, and Whitewater. There being no printing press except in Milwaukee, the ball tickets were written by James M. Cushman. There being but one team to carry the women, the men walked ten miles to attend this affair.

By treaty concluded in 1840, the Winnebago Indians were to remove west of the Mississippi River; but they refused to go, and threatened to resist the United States forces if they undertook to compel them. Governor Dodge issued a proclamation, calling for volunteer companies of mounted riflemen, to assist, if necessary, in removing them. A company was raised at Jefferson, which I joined, being appointed second lieutenant, with a commission, signed by Governor Dodge and William B. Slaughter, secretary of the Territory. No resistance being made by the redskins we were not called upon to fight.¹

Previous to 1840, Capt. Joseph Keyes built a small gristmill and a sawmill at Lake Mills.² The Indians being removed west of the Mississippi, mills having been built, roads opened, bridges constructed, marshes covered with causeways, post offices established on Rock River, and wagons put on the road to carry mail and passengers, we began to feel that we were working into civilization.

¹ The treaty was signed in 1838, but the removal was not attempted until 1840. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 430, 431.—Ed.

² Spring of 1838. See Keyes, "Early Days in Jefferson County," *ibid.*, pp. 419, 420.—Ed.

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From 1837 to 1840 we saw some hard times. Once (July, 1837) while the team was in Milwaukee for provisions, we got entirely out of food at the mill and had to catch suckers and red-horse in Bark River, which by boiling into a sort of porridge, we ate with nothing but salt. I have eaten meals of nothing but boiled beans, or potatoes sweetened with maple molasses.

During the winter of 1841-42, I had a little experience which may be worth relating. Having neither a team nor money with which to buy one, I went to Janesville and bought a pair of oxen of W. H. H. Bailey, giving my note for \$75, payable on or before June first, with twelve per cent interest; the note being payable in lumber at Janesville, at the market price. I agreed with a neighbor to go up the Crawfish River, about ten miles above Milford, and cut logs. These we were to run down to Nute's mill at Milford, have them sawed, and then I was to run the lumber to Janesville to pay for the oxen. It did not snow until February, and the neighbor refused to fulfill his part of the arrangement. Obligated to provide for the payment of the oxen, I hired two young men, and breaking a road into the woods, built a shanty and stable. The cold was intense, and at the end of the first week, one man went back to Jefferson to get warmer clothing. He froze his feet on the way and could not return. After working another week, the second man had the ague so badly that I took him on the ox-sled, and carried him six miles down the river to the first house, which happened to be his uncle's. I then worked alone for about a week, and during that time was awakened one night by a terrible yelling of Indians. They had been down the river to the first house, and having traded furs for whiskey, were going back on the ice, partly drunk. Fearing they would attack me, I tried to think of the best means of defense, and decided that if they left the river and approached the shanty, it would be safer for me to take to the woods and endeavor to reach the settlement. They did not molest me, however, and I saw daylight with a thankful heart.

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With great trouble I succeeded in getting out logs for enough lumber to pay for the oxen, but there was still more trouble. Part of the dam at Nute's mill went out, and I was delayed about the sawing; this again caused delay in the delivery of the lumber at Janesville, and my note became due. I had no money to pay it, but settled the matter by giving \$10 bonus for being behind time.

I will name a few of the very early settlers of the Rock River valley, who were there as early as 1837: at Watertown (called Johnson's Rapids), were Timothy Johnson, James Rogan, George Goodhue, John C. Gilman, the Boomers, and others; at Jefferson, E. G. Darling, William Woolcock, Daniel Lansing, R. J. Currier, Peter Rogan, Robert Masters and family, and William Burton; at Fort Atkinson, Milo Jones, the Fosters, Dodge, Barry, David Sargent, West, and others; at Koshkonong, the Finches, Bingham, Grahams, Allens, and others; at Otter Creek, the Smiths. In and around Janesville were Robert and Daniel Stone, the Spauldings, George H. Williston, John James, the Pope Brothers, Judge Holmes and family, Dr. Heath, George Fulmer, the St. Johns, W. H. H. Bailey, John P. Dickson, P. A. Pierce, and others; and at Beloit, Caleb Blodget and family, the Cheneys, Fisher and others.

I remained in Jefferson County until May, 1846, when I removed to Janesville and opened a lumber yard, dealing mostly in basswood and hardwood lumber, floated down the river from Jefferson County.

During my nine years of pioneer life many things occurred that might be interesting if accurately stated, but I kept no diary, and writing from memory long after the events took place, I have attempted to mention only a few leading incidents.

Indian Agriculture in Southern Wisconsin

By Benjamin Horace Hibbard, Ph. D.¹

Early writers and travellers were lamentably negligent in recording many phases of Indian life which it would be desirable to know, especially those related to the economic activities of these primitive people. An undue amount of "historical divination" is required in arriving at satisfactory or even plausible conclusions concerning some of these matters. The real influence which aboriginal agriculture exercised upon the exploration, settlement, and development of the Western lands, is well worth our study. The new comer often received therefrom suggestions as to what crops would most likely flourish on the various soils and in the different rain-belts; not to mention the direct effect upon lines of supplies bought or stolen from the retreating tribes—these are interesting questions, but we must not expect much specific information concerning them. The methods of hunting and fighting; of making weapons, utensils, and implements; of dancing, singing, wooing, are all told by early chroniclers with painstaking minuteness and detail, but the products of the soil are noticed by them only in parenthetical phrases or general observations. There is hardly a line yet found, relating to the agricultural tools used, or the

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sort of ground chosen for fields—absolutely nothing as to yield, and next to nothing concerning the importance of these crops to the Indians themselves.

For a long time the Sauk and Foxes had their principal villages near the Wisconsin River, at the east end of Sauk Prairie, just opposite the northwest corner of Dane County. These Indians were somewhat above the average of the tribes of this region in civilization; they lived in more compact and larger settlements, hence naturally depended more on their corn-fields than did their more nomadic neighbors to the west. Their corn was planted along the edge of the woods which fringe the Wisconsin, and this belt is choice corn-land today. Some small parts of it have been kept in grass from the time of the earlier white settlement, and in those places old Indian corn-hills may still be seen, the sod holding them in shape. The Indian cultivated the growing corn by hoeing toward the hill; and as this became the mellowest spot, the corn was planted each succeeding year in the same little mound, which grew to be a foot or more in height.

“There was a large settlement of Sauk at the lower end of Sauk Prairie. I have often examined the remains of their tillage there, and should suppose they raised corn in one lot of at least four hundred acres * * * the four hundred acres is covered with well formed, regular corn-hills.”¹ Just what this writer means by “regular” is not quite clear—probably that the hills were of uniform size, and approximately the same distance apart, for it does not appear that the Indians often planted corn in rows, there being, with their mode of culture, very little occasion for such methods.² The Indians of northern Michigan at the present day generally care for their corn much as did their ancestors of a century ago; and the few

¹ Wisconsin State Agricultural Society *Transactions*, i, p. 125.

² “At every step they dig a round hole in which they sow nine or ten grains of maize which they have first carefully selected and soaked for some days in water.”—Carr, *Indian Mounds of the Mississippi Valley*, p. 15.

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who attempt its cultivation with a horse cultivator do not take the precaution to plant the corn in rows, but run here and there wherever there happens to be sufficient room between the hills.

Whether or not the Wisconsin Indians, like those of Ohio or New England, girdled trees so as to rid the land of them, and leave it in a suitable condition for cultivation by their rude and ineffective tools, is not stated; but the probability is that little of such work was necessary.¹ The field at Sauk Prairie just mentioned, lay along the border of the woodland; and as the prairie was burned off nearly every year, it is reasonable to suppose that the fire crept into the woods for a greater or less distance, killing the trees and leaving a considerable belt neither distinctively prairie nor woods. Naturally this would become overgrown with weeds and saplings, which could be much more easily eradicated than the heavy growth of trees or grass. The prairie sod was altogether too tough to be subdued by the Indians, and nowhere do we find them tilling any considerable area of genuine prairie soil.

There are one or two direct references to Indian fields within Dane County. While stationed at Fort Crawford, Jefferson Davis visited this section and left in his journal some remarks pertinent to our subject: "While on detached service in the summer of 1829, I think I encamped one night about the site of Madison. The nearest Indian village was on the opposite side of the lake. * * * The Indians subsisted largely on Indian corn and wild rice."² Probably he referred to the place now known as Winnequah, on the eastern shore of Lake Monona, where a few Indian corn-hills are still discernable. The nature of the land here at the time of the

¹ "In the fall of 1814 the late Col. Dickson was stopped here [Lake Winnebago] by the ice and compelled to remain during the Winter. * * * He cleared the land, now cultivated by the Indians."—*Journal of Mrs. James D. Doty*, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 114.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 75.

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Indian occupancy, cannot now be estimated with the same accuracy as in the case of the Sauk district. It is not on the edge of a prairie; but from the condition of the present woods about Winnequah, and the sandy nature of the soil, it is altogether likely that there were sufficient open spots for all the corn-fields which the small villages of Indians would be likely to cultivate.

Capt. Jonathan Carver, who made a trip through the northwest in 1766, in speaking of the Winnebago Indians remarks: "The land adjacent to the lake [Winnebago] is very fertile, abounding with grapes, plums, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously. The Winnebagoes raise on it a great quantity of Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, and watermelons, with some tobacco."¹ Carver also gives an interesting description of the kind of corn grown by the Indians. We should infer from what little he says that it is very similar, although not identical, with the corn raised by the New England Indians in the seventeenth century: "One spike generally consists of about six hundred grains which are placed closely together in rows to the number of eight or ten, and sometimes twelve."² He does not tell us whether or not it is dented; but since he finds it maturing as far north as Lake Winnebago, and especially as the ears are long and slender, it is safe to infer that it was the hard flint variety known as "Yankee corn." In case the four hundred acres near Sauk Prairie produced such remarkably large ears—averaging, we should judge, at least a foot in length, the aggregate yield must have been very great. Reasoning from this, it is easy to believe the various reports of discoveries of fifty thousand bushels of corn in *cache* by armies in the Ohio Valley, and to the southward. However, the element of uncertainty is by no means a negligible quantity, and the reader must draw his own conclusions as to the probable amount of farm produce raised by the Wisconsin Indian.

¹ *Travels in North America*, p. 37.

² *Ibid.*, p. 521.

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For the most part, the practices and methods of these Indians resembled those of the tribes farther east. The Sauk and Foxes were scattered up and down the Wisconsin and Fox rivers; wherever found, they depended for a living, in part, on the cultivated product of the soil.¹ In raising a crop of corn, or other field products, the Indians had many difficulties with which to contend, even more perplexing than those connected with subduing the native soil. Perhaps the depredations of blackbirds and crows were the worst; for as soon as other food began to fail them in the fall, they pounced upon the corn, usually when it was about in the milk or "roasting ear," and wrought sad havoc. The Indians were always inordinately fond of the tender, green corn, and this fact, together with the danger of loss by birds or frost from leaving it out until maturity, induced them to gather it early. They were familiar with the fact that corn may be cured while yet in the green state, and still be desirable food; this fact, as well as the method of storing, appears in the following quotation:² "I observed several women with bags on their heads and shoulders, appearing heavily laden, bent down and not raising their faces from the path they were upon. I never saw individuals contend more with a load that almost mastered them, than did some of these females. Following them a short distance to a place where they stopped, I found they were making a *cache* of the ripe maize of the season. A sort of cave had been hollowed out in the side of the hill, about eight feet in diameter at the bottom, and not more than two or three at the top. To this *cache* the women were bringing the corn, a distance of about three miles, and some very young girls were in the cave storing it away. * * * The ears of maize are gathered and cured whilst the corn is in the milk, and the bags when filled with it are laid in the cave upon layers of dry grass, one layer above another. When the cave is full,

¹ See Coues, *Pike's Expeditions* (N. Y., 1895), pp. 294-303; also brief mention in the Reedsburg *Free Press*, July 23, 1874.

² G. W. Featherstonhaugh, *Canoe Voyage up the Minnaw Sotor*, p. 350.

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straw is put in and covered over with dry earth. They cure the corn in the milk, because the blackbirds are numerous enough to devour it all if it were left to ripen in the field.”¹ From this it is seen that the agricultural methods of Wisconsin Indians were not different from those farther east and south—the women do the work; the corn is gathered before fully ripe, and put in *caches* for safe keeping.

It would be hazardous to attempt any estimate of the quantity of corn raised, even by any one tribe. The Sauk and Foxes appear to have depended more on products of the soil than did their neighbors. The four hundred acres raised near where Sauk City now stands, is good evidence of a total product of no slight proportions, for these Indians had many other villages scattered along the line of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Speaking of these tribes as a whole, Worden remarks: “The Sacs and Foxes raise corn, beans and melons, and derive a great part of their subsistence from agriculture and gardening.”²

Indian improvidence is usually spoken of as though the red man had no regard whatever for the morrow; but Pike credits the Osage with the virtue of rigid economy in saving their corn and beans for seasons when the chase is likely to fail in supplying the larder.³ The same author mentions the drying of pumpkins, for winter use, by the Indians of the plains. In the same strain Father Allouez, who visited the Western Indians in the early part of 1670, says of the Outagami: “These savages * * * are settled in an excellent country, —the soil, which is black there, yielding them Indian corn in abundance. They live by hunting during the winter returning to their cabins towards its close, and living there on Indian

¹ In Chas. W. Burkett, *History of Ohio Agriculture* (Concord, 1900), the point is made that the Indians unconsciously practiced a careful system of selection by taking the best and earliest corn each year for seed. This seems reasonable, but Professor Burkett does not give his authority for the statement.

² Worden, *United States*, II, p. 539.

³ Coues, *Pike's Expeditions*, p. 532.

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corn that they had hidden away the previous Autumn; they season it with fish.”¹ Again, in speaking of the Oumamis, [Miami], he mentions the fact that on the first of May they still had corn which they offered him to eat; and of the Potawatomi, that their land is “very good for Indian corn, of which they plant fields, and to which they very willingly retire to avoid the famines that are too common in these quarters.” These famines were usually the result of drouth which, by drying up the forage plants, drove the big game away to other sections,² leaving the poor Indians dependent on fish and the grain in stock—the latter being, unhappily, seldom or never found in quantities sufficient to tide over a famine of any consequence.³

A traveller in 1669 makes this record on his visit to Green Bay: “I found here only one village of different nations—Ousaki, Pouteouatami, Outagami, Orenibigoutz (i. e. Ouinipegouk)—about six hundred souls. * * * All these Nations have their fields of Indian corn, squashes, beans, and tobacco.”⁴

In 1793, Robert Dickson wrote of the Indians near Portage: “At the Falls of the Fox River there is a portage of three-quarters of a mile. The Indians here raise Indian corn, squash, potatoes, melons, and cucumbers in great abundance, and good tobacco. On the low lands by the river great quantities of wild oats [rice] grow.”⁵

As a rule the Indian depended on corn and beans to support him during his long excursions, whether in peace or war. In the account of the capture of the Hall girls, which occurred

¹ Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations* (Cleveland, 1896-1901), liv, p. 223.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 139.

³ Many incidental references to the sorry plight of the Wisconsin Indians in times when game was scarce may be found in the *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, especially in the Grignon and Dickson papers, xi, pp. 271-315.

⁴ *Jesuit Relations*, liv, pp. 205, 207.

⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, pp. 134, 135.

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about May, 1832, there is a good side-light on the Indian commissariat: "When we halted, the Indians having scalded some beans, and roasted some acorns, desired we should eat. * * * On our arrival several squaws came to our assistance * * * prepared a place for us to sit down, and presented us some parched corn, some meal, and maple sugar, mixed, and desired us to eat. * * * In the evening we were presented with a supper consisting of coffee, fried cakes, boiled corn, and fried vension, with fried leeks. * * * When our flour was exhausted we had coffee, meat, and pounded corn made into soup."¹ Later, it is mentioned that the Indians carried pork and potatoes while on the march. The pork as well as the coffee was, of course, obtained from the whites, but the potatoes, so-called, were probably wild artichokes which Lapham found in use as food among the Indians in what is now Brown County. In 1844 he found them using "a very good kind of potato * * * the mode of preserving which was entirely new to us. The potatoes, which are of an oblong shape, and not longer than a man's thumb are partially boiled, and carefully peeled while hot, without breaking the pulp, and strung like so many beads upon a twine or tough thread of bark and then hung in festoons on the ridge pole of the wigwam, over the smoke of the fire, where they became thoroughly dry. This process renders the potatoes fit for transportation and use during the severest frosts without injury. The squaws take great interest in preparing this article of food which is about the only vegetable they cultivate."² However, the Indians around Green Bay were by no means restricted to one agricultural product, although contact with the white men tended to make them more and more dependent, since they found it easier to barter furs for food than to raise grain.

¹ Smith, *Wisconsin*, iii, pp. 189-195.

² Lapham, *Wisconsin*, p. 116. Although Lapham was a scientist he does not venture to give the botanical name of this plant, which was evidently a puzzle to him.

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From the above citations, it appears that the cultivated fields of the Indians occupied a diagonal line across the state, following the courses of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and Green Bay; and that the Sauk, Foxes, and Winnebago were the most inclined, in the struggle for existence, to make use of their agricultural knowledge and opportunities. It may also be shown that there were some important cultivated areas along the Mississippi and Rock rivers, and some insignificant patches near Lake Michigan. The settlement of Black Hawk's followers on the lower part of the Rock, on the point between that river and the Mississippi is of interest, and these were Wisconsin Indians, who had resumed their agricultural labors in a new home.

Something of the skill of these people in choosing land on which to grow corn, also an idea of the quantity grown, are furnished by Black Hawk in his *Autobiography*: "In the front a prairie extended to the Mississippi, and in our rear a continued bluff gently ascended from the prairie. * * * On the side of this bluff we had our corn fields, extending about two miles up parallel with the larger river, where they adjoined those of the Foxes, whose village was on the same stream opposite the lower end of Rock Island and three miles distant from ours. We had eight hundred acres in cultivation, including what we had on the islands in Rock River. The land around our village which remained unbroken, was covered with blue-grass which furnished excellent pasture for our horses. * * * The land being very fertile never failed to produce good crops of corn, beans, pumpkins, and squashes."¹

Black Hawk then goes on to state that, owing to encroachments of the white settlers, his people had hard work to find sufficient land on which to plant corn, and gives a sorrowful account of the distress caused by the confiscation of their crops

¹ *Autobiography of Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak, or Black Hawk* (St. Louis, 1882), pp. 57, 58.

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by the whites. Black Hawk does not give any estimate of the area cultivated by the Foxes, but Col. John Shaw, in speaking of both settlements, estimates the fields at five thousand acres.¹ This is probably an exaggeration, but it serves its purpose in giving some notion of the importance of agricultural industry to the Indians themselves, and surely it was not inconsiderable. Anyone wishing to estimate the amount of these products by the various tribes, will find some data in the *Emigrant's and Traveller's Guide*, where a fairly good estimate of the numbers of the several Indian tribes in 1834 appears.²

A great many more references could be given, emphasizing the reliance of the red man on his rude husbandry; but perhaps enough has already been said to make it plain that something is due him for taking the initial step in the development of the great grain regions of the upper Mississippi valley. Neither are we left wholly to deduce our conclusions from circumstantial evidence. The early military expeditions of the West and Northwest were for the most part dependent on supplies obtained from the Indians.³ The accounts of the Lewis and Clark expedition tell of the dependence of the party on provisions furnished by the Indians, and even so far north as the Mandan village they traded for Indian corn.⁴ At Mackinac Island, a point hardly within the present corn belt,

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 220.

² Tanner, *View of the Valley of the Mississippi or the Emigrant's and Traveller's Guide to the West* (Philadelphia, 1834).

³ In a letter to Brehm, Governor Sinclair speaks of sending a sloop through the lake region in the fall of 1779 to collect all the grain and other provisions available, to be used in the campaign against St. Louis the following spring. In others of the Haldimand papers are direct statements to the effect that the provisions for the St. Louis expedition were to be gathered principally from the Indians along Wisconsin River, where corn was said to be abundant, and as a matter of fact this plan appears to have been carried out.—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 141-184.

⁴ Thwaites, *Original Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*; Gass's *Journal*, p. 99.

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the Indians raised a sufficient quantity of that cereal to attract the attention of the British garrison as well as of various travellers. As early as 1766 Jonathan Carver saw the importance of the agricultural products of the Wisconsin Indians, and after enumerating the crops grown by the "Saukies" before mentioned, speaks thus of the Sauk village: "This place is esteemed the best market for traders to furnish themselves with provisions, of any within eight hundred miles of it."¹

Thus it is seen that the Indians, on their own account, furnished provisions for their own war parties; for the English forays against Americans and Spanish; for explorers like Marquette, Carver, and Lewis and Clark, and the long list of later adventurers who came to spy out the land and eventually to expel the tribesmen from their fields. The traders who ranged the woods and rivers for a century before civilization ruined their traffic, depended in a large measure on the meagre stores of Indian corn and beans; while even the troops which finally hunted the natives from their homes, filled their camp kettles either from the *caches* or the corn fields of the fugitives. Nor was this all. The earliest settlers seized upon the little cultivated plots as the most desirable ground for their own first plantings, and utilized the native-grown seed, since it was known to be adapted to the soil and climate. It is interesting to note that the two crops which the Indians prized most highly, corn and tobacco, are at present two of the foremost products of Wisconsin.²

¹Carver, *Travels*, p. 47.

²For an excellent statement of the difficulties of treating the question of Indian agriculture, and some general remarks on Indian land tenure, see Bureau of Amer. Ethnology *Report*, 1885-86, p. 40 ff.—Ed.

Early Times in Old Northwest

By Ira B. Brunson¹

The first white settlers of the Old Northwest were the factors, clerks, and employees of the North West Fur Company, chartered under the British government. Their sway was similar in character to a military despotism. All inferiors yielded unqualified obedience to their superiors; the larger number were in a species of servitude. All disputes arising between the men were referred to, and promptly settled, by the nearest clerk or factor of the company.

Soon after the War of 1812-15, the American Fur Company occupied the Old Northwest. Their system of government was similar to the one preceding, but in many respects less vigorous.

After the establishment of military posts on the frontier, the people in their vicinity were compelled to submit to military dictation, and to refer all disputes to the commanding officer for adjustment, either by himself or by referees of his appointment. If the party at fault failed or refused to comply with the judgment rendered, he was confined in the *guard house*, tied up by the thumbs and whipped or made to leave the country.

¹ Son of Rev. Alfred Brunson, of Prairie du Chien, who was one of the earliest Methodist missionaries in the Northwest, and a frequent contributor to early volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*.—ED.

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As late as 1840, all the settlers in the vicinity of Fort Snelling, for the offence by some of selling whiskey to the soldiers, were ordered to remove, and their houses were torn down; many of them settled where now is the city of St. Paul.

When people began to settle in small communities, as in the lead mines, outside of any legal jurisdiction, they were of necessity a law unto themselves, and disputes had to be settled by a reference to their neighbors, from whose decision there was no appeal. When the highest crime of murder was committed, as at Dubuque in 1834, the people proceeded summarily to organize a tribunal for the trial of the murderer, by choosing a judge, clerk and sheriff, who called a jury and conducted the trial with all the forms and solemnity of a legally constituted court; the prisoner was allowed his challenges, and counsel to defend him, and process for his witnesses; if he was found guilty, as was the case at Dubuque, he was executed, and was as well satisfied as he possibly could have been had he been put through the same ordeal under a legal tribunal. Justice, under the early legal tribunals in the West, seems often to have been tempered with mercy, and a spirit of accommodation, as was manifested by the judge in Illinois, who, when the prisoner was brought up for sentence, kindly inquired of him, "when it would be convenient for him to be hung."

Charles Reaume, at Green Bay, was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. William Henry Harrison of Indiana (1809), and continued to discharge his judicial functions during life or until superseded by officers appointed under Michigan Territory. He charged twice the fee for divorcing, that he did for marrying a couple. Judge James H. Lockwood, in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, says that at Prairie du Chien a justice of the peace charged a sack of flour for marrying a couple; but if they wished divorce he would grant it for two sacks.

The county of Crawford, comprising the west half of the present state of Wisconsin, and a large part of Minnesota, was

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organized in 1818, but no record was kept until 1821. For three years the county had a full complement of officers who seem to have kept their reckoning on shingles, or slips of paper, or in their heads. No record is found of any election or qualification of officers; but tradition informs us of their existence and of some of their transactions.

The first recorded proceedings of the county authorities consisted in providing a book for the court of probate, two pair of hand-cuffs and a jail, and calling on the county officers for a statement of their financial transactions. They ordered the assessor to take as rateable property most things which were to be found and many things which they did not have for twenty years later, such as gigs, carryalls, calashes, and pleasure wagons.

In 1824, the board ordered the lead mine leases, issued by the United States to be assessed, and paid the assessor twenty dollars to go to Fever River (Galena) for that purpose, but the miners refused to pay the tax. On examination of the sheriff's securities, they were both found "incompetent," "being considered insolvent."

In 1826 the troops left for Fort Snelling, leaving Fort Crawford vacant; the Winnebago then became insolent; they killed a family residing where North McGregor now is. Murders were frequent and the settlers took refuge in the fort. A family by the name of Gagnier, living on the lower end of Prairie du Chien, was murdered; a child about nine months old was scalped and thrown under the bed where she was afterwards found.

In 1822 the legislative power was vested in the governor and judges of the Territory of Michigan; they enacted that the citizens of Prairie du Chien be "ordained, constituted and declared to be from time to time, forever hereafter one body corporate and politic, by the name of the wardens, burgesses and freemen of the Borough of Prairie du Chien." The election of officers was to be by ballot; when the freemen present should have had a reasonable time to give in their

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ballots, the box was to be opened and the ballots sorted and counted.

Under the powers granted by this charter they proceeded to assess a fine of \$2 for allowing a chimney to blaze out at the top; \$1 for hitching a horse to a fence; \$2 for selling flour without inspection; \$2 fine for white persons to be seen "skulking or sneaking about after 10 o'clock at night;" \$2 to \$5 fine for charivaries. They provided that no house should be covered with straw. That all teams should keep the middle of the street. That loaves of bread should weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 pounds. That the price of flour should be regulated by a committee. The inspector was to certify it as superfine, fine, or shorts, and was to receive as his fee $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. They adopted as a seal the eagle on the fifty-cent pieces of United States coin. No stable was allowed within six hundred feet of Main street. The owner of each dog to pay 25¢—such as had no visible owner to be killed by the marshal; \$2 fine for riding or driving faster than a trot, pace or canter, such as could be kept up all day. The borough passed and repealed by-laws for three years, and stopped business in 1825.

In 1822 one of the few American citizens of Prairie du Chien started to visit his friends in the east, and wrote back from St. Louis the next spring that he had been sick all winter, but expected to be back early in the summer. Nothing having been heard from him in the fall, the belief became general that he was dead. The facts and belief were duly presented to the probate court, and upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of his absence and the length of time since he expected to return, the court held that it was fair to presume that he was dead, and appointed an administrator who proceeded to sell his property to pay his debts. In his administration account is a charge for $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of whisky drunk at the sale of his personal property. The probate notices were published in the St. Louis *Inquirer*. His land was sold without license, and the probate judge became the purchaser of his farm. It subsequently transpired that the

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presumption of death after a year's absence was not well founded, for in 1846 application was again made for administration on his estate, which was granted by the same judge who had done the same thing fifteen years before, and fifteen months before the man was dead.

In 1826, when United States Judge James Duane Doty arrived at Prairie du Chien to hold court, he found the main village entirely under water, the people living in the lofts of their houses, or encamped on the high ground to the east. A barn on dry land was selected as a court house, the court occupying the threshing floor, and the jurors the hay and grain mows on either side; when the jury retired to consider their verdict they were conducted to another barn or stable.

The first settlers or traders lived chiefly upon wild meat, such as buffalo, elk, deer, ducks, muskrats and maize or Indian corn; all of which was easily procured in great abundance from the Indians in exchange for traps, guns, powder, blankets, knives, etc. The sheet-iron camp kettle was the principal article used in cooking; everything was boiled or stewed, making a thick soup or boayou. In the absence of the metallic, wooden forks and spoons were used—bowls made of knots or knurly wood by the Indians were used until iron ware was introduced. My father has a bowl of this kind presented to him in Detroit in 1823. On voyages overland, the *coureur de bois* would cook his meat by holding it near the fire on the point of a stick—a fish wrapped in wet leaves or grass, and cooked in hot ashes and coals, is not to be despised. Wild rice, or crazy oats, was much in use by the Indians and early settlers, boiled with meat, and parched for use on a journey. Beans and watermelons were found among the Indians by the first settlers. Pemican, made by boiling the buffalo meat, cutting or pounding it to small pieces, and when dried, thoroughly saturated with hot grease or tallow from the same animal, was much used upon long journeys. The buffalo tongue was of too much value to be eaten, and was generally sold with the furs and robes. Potatoes were brought

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in by the early settlers, but from poor cultivation soon became of an inferior quality.

The clothing of the early settlers was made chiefly of cloth and blankets brought in from Canada. The coats for winter were roughly made of Mackinac blankets, with a hood that would cover the head, or when not so used would hang down on the back as a cape; their coats were without buttons, and were lapped in front, being held in place by a sash or belt tied or buckled around the waist. Attached to the belt was a sheath of rawhide, in which to carry the knife, which was something smaller than our butcher knife, but of similar shape.

The pelt of a mink, marten or muskrat, open at the throat, with the head and tail entire, contained their material for smoking, consisting of a mixture of tobacco and kinnikinic, the latter made of the under-bark of the red willow. With this mixture were carried their flint, steel, and spunk, their sole dependence for making fire. The head of the skin bag or pouch was passed under the belt, so as to hang down over the mouth or opening, making it proof against rain or moisture.

The female attire partook somewhat of the "bloomer," and consisted of a short frock or coat and leggings, with a blanket over the shoulders, in Indian style. The wealthier women soon fell into the aristocratic use of calico, putting never more than seven yards into a dress, whereas fashion has since made this article to consume from twelve to twenty.

Whisky was unknown for many years in the early settlements; as a consequence drunkenness was scarcely known. With the soldiers stationed at the frontier posts, came whisky, rations of which were dealt out daily. But the government ration was only an aggravation to such men as had been floated into the army by indulging too freely in the ardent at home, and thus been transferred from homes of comfort and affluence to the gutter, where they were picked up by the recruiting sergeants. To such the ration only imparted a desire for more; and the expedients resorted to for its procurement were ingenious and amusing. The sentinels not

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allowing it to be brought in at the gate, a soldier out on pass would tie his bottle of whisky to the end of a cord, reaching out from a window in the fort, which was drawn in by his bunkmate. A citizen was allowed to pass in to sell milk, which made a satisfactory showing in a false top of the bucket, while the bulk of the contents below was whisky. Men engaged at the wash house near the river, among other wet clothes would carry in a blanket soaked with whisky, which was wrung out and the remaining fumes extracted by snuffing. The imbibing was frequently attended with so much indiscretion that the participants became hilarious, which resulted in a sobering off in the guard house, and a stoppage of a month's pay.

While serving out their enlistments in the army, men of energy and foresight selected eligible situations for homes on the public lands, upon which they settled at the expiration of their time. Hereon making valuable improvements, they thus often became the first settlers of the country who made any material advancement in the cultivation of the soil. Nearly all of the early locations outside of the old French settlements were made by men who had served their time in the army. They were entitled to, and received much aid and encouragement from the officers in the forts, who knew them to have served their country with zeal and fidelity.

Some of the soldiers found at Fort Crawford in 1836 were of aristocratic families in the east; but falling into habits of intemperance and wandering from home, they enlisted under assumed names and corresponded with their friends at home over their proper names, professing to be settlers on the frontier or in some trade or traffic. They did this to save their friends the mortification of discovering that they were soldiers.

Tradition gives us some idea of what the early settlers knew of farming. Their rude plow, constructed chiefly of wood with an iron share or point, was drawn by forming a connection between it and two or more horses or oxen, by means of ropes or thongs made of rawhide, which would be long or short as the weather happened to be wet or dry.

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Their harrow was constructed entirely of wood, and it is said to have done its work fully as well or better than the rough plow.

Their vehicle for summer was a cart made entirely of wood, with felloes so large and well pinned together, that they served a good purpose, and could be easily repaired.

Carts of this construction have until comparatively recent years been used in transporting furs and supplies between Pembina and St. Paul.

For snow, the French train or sled was used. This consisted of two runners about a foot wide, with cross-pieces near the top, under which were fastened thin boards split and shaved, bent up in front. The shafts were heavy poles, with a crook outward near the hind legs of the horse, with holes at the girth of the horse, into which the draft pins, attached by thongs to the hames, were inserted. In deep snow the bottom boards rested on it.

The train was six to eight feet long, two and a half wide, with stakes four feet high; and rails running lengthwise fitted on them near the top. Thongs or withes were placed across the top to prevent the stakes spreading with a load. They were capable of carrying about half a ton of freight. The driver usually stood on the rear end, from which he could readily step to the ground and steady his load, when in danger of upsetting. It was well adapted to travelling in a new and roadless country; being narrow it could pass wherever the horse and shafts could squeeze between trees, logs, or stones.

The train is still in use on the far northern frontier. The dog train was a smooth, limber board, fifteen or twenty inches wide and nine to twelve feet long, turned up in front, drawn by dogs harnessed in front of each other; the loading was tied on with cords or thongs passing through holes in cleats fastened on the upper side of the runner, and had to be well wrapped in deer skin in the hair, to prevent damage in passing among trees and brush. This train was used in transporting furs and Indian goods through wild and rough country, where a horse could not travel, and in deep snow.

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Three well-trained dogs with a good train and harness would take six hundred to eight hundred pounds of loading from thirty to sixty miles in a day, the driver riding a portion of the time. These dogs were fed only at night on dried meat or fish; and being tired they would not leave the camp, but lie by the fire all night.

The sickle was used in cutting grain, which was bound with small willows brought into the field in bundles, which custom prevails to some extent at the present time among the French Creole farmers. The pitchfork was made of a forked stick pressed into proper shape; the prongs were pointed and slightly burned or charred, making them hard and durable; rakes were seldom if ever used.

Grain was threshed with flails which now are nearly obsolete, except in the buckwheat harvest. Machinery has so nearly supplanted the old flail, that it is today looked upon as a relic of barbarism.

They cleaned their grain by shaking it in a fan or flat box, by which the chaff would rise to the surface, and was removed by hand; or the wind would serve to blow the chaff out, as the grain was poured from a height in a small stream.

The first attempt at grinding grain was by large-sized coffee mills. Previous to the erection of water mills, horse mills had been in operation from about the year 1785, and were capable of grinding from ten to twelve bushels per day only, with a two-horse team. A large upright shaft with an arm projecting, to which the horses were attached, with a large drum which revolved above and with the horses, constituted the horse power. A belt of rawhide passed around the drum and off around the spindle shaft, to which the upper millstone was attached. The flour and bran were separated by a sifting process, propelled by hand.

Corn was for many years of the early settlements the chief substitute for bread. The hull or glazing was removed by boiling in lye or with ashes, then rinsed and boiled again in clear water to remove all taste of the lye, and cooked with

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meat or fish. It was made into hominy by the use of the mortar and pestle.

Sweet corn was made by boiling the ears when in the milk, and shelling by passing a pointed stick between the rows; it was preserved for future use by drying in the sun. They had none of the present varieties of sweet corn.

Swine were introduced here previous to 1800, the precise date being unknown. They were of, or soon deteriorated to the gray-hound species; the neck, head, and snout comprising about a third of the animal. During the summer they were self-sustaining, living upon grass, roots, crawfish, and clams in the islands and bayous. The wolves soon acquired a taste for young pork, and made frequent raids upon herds which ventured too far from home, which were generally frustrated by a rally of all the old porkers into a warlike circle around the youngsters, presenting to the enemy a solid phalanx of snarling, bristling snouts, through which no judicious wolf would attempt to force a passage.

When the inhabitants became sufficiently numerous to form a French-four, dancing was foremost in the list of amusements. Tradition tells us that a ball could be inaugurated on short notice, by the contribution of a few ounces of tea by one, sugar, hulled corn, etc., by others; these requisites left at a private house, and notice circulated, would draw the entire neighborhood together as with a magnetic power. The music cost little or nothing, for a goodly portion of the primeval settlers were fiddlers, and would take turns at practicing their art. At the dance, style was not expected or required. Society had no grades. White, red, and black mingled in the merry dance with the utmost harmony. The thirteenth amendment was in full and practical operation long before its legal enactment was dreamed of. After dancing through the catalogue of figures, consisting of reels, country dances, and minuets, a jig was usually started, in which the greatest dexterity was displayed; the music quick and inspiring, hurried the dancer through all the variations of the pigeon-wing, and single

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and double shuffle, until a failure of muscle was perceptible, when his or her place was taken by another who fancied he or she could improve upon the exploits of the predecessor. "*Hoe corn and dig potatoes*" was one of the frontier names for the jig dance. The dance generally continued until morning, and not infrequently until the next morning. Foot racing, wrestling, jumping, base ball and the game of la crosse, were much practiced.

But the most exciting out-door sport was the running, trotting, and pacing of horses. The ice was mostly used for trotting and pacing. When the judges were in position at each end of the track, the horses attached to sleighs or trains, were started, the drivers hallooing and applying the whip — the spectators occupying the space on each side of the track, hurrying along to see the outcome, each making as much noise as he chose, cheering on his favorite horse. The fastest horse in the Old Northwest was the celebrated Black Hawk, owned by the late Col. Hercules Dousman of Prairie du Chien. The horse, which was owned by Pierre Paquette at the Portage during the Black Hawk War—being purchased by Dousman soon after Paquette's death in 1835 — was of a dark brown color, high in front, and large size, had no gait except a rack or pace, and would go a mile in 2:40. He lived to near the age of thirty years, and died about 1858.

For nearly a century the early settlers were without the restraining influences of law or gospel. It is not strange that they gave a loose rein to their instincts and passions. In their marital relations they patterned after the savages who surrounded them, and with whom alone they had social intercourse. Their morals and virtues were of a very low standard, compared with that in the land of steady habits.

The most virtuous Christian and upright men who emigrated to the frontier, often soon laid aside their morals, but seldom their honor and self respect. Their word must be as good as their bond, or disgrace was sure to be the penalty. He who wilfully neglected or failed to meet his engagements, or falsified

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his word, would find it necessary to seek a new location, the lease of which he knew would depend upon his good behavior.

Gambling seems to have prevailed in all frontier society, in all countries and in all ages. From this evil practice the early settlers in the Northwest were not exempt. Nights, rainy days, and much of their unoccupied time were spent frequently in playing loo, four-seven, piquet, vingt-un, and whist; poker and bragg were introduced by the officers and soldiers at the military posts.

At balls, those who from age or inclination did not participate in the dance, were supplied with a table and cards in a separate room or corner. The women sometimes joined in the gambling. Lotteries, roulette, faro, and the higher order of gaming are of modern introduction, always accompanying the more advanced stages of civilization.

Many of the unmarried officers stationed on the frontier, who were quite proficient in the dead languages, for the purpose of facilitating their intercourse with the Indians, frequently undertook the study of the languages of the contiguous Indian tribes. For this purpose it was necessary to employ an interpreter; and it was observed by all, and remarked upon by Col. Zachary Taylor, that they uniformly employed in that capacity, young and handsome Indian girls who were generally called walking dictionaries.

Previous to the running of steamboats on the upper Mississippi, which commenced in 1824, all merchandise and freights were transported in keel boats, Mackinac boats, perogues, skiffs, or canoes.

The keels were propelled chiefly by long poles and human muscle. On each side of the deck was a gangway or walk for the boatmen, who were divided, an equal number on each side. The captain, who was generally pilot, took his position at the helm or steering-oar, on the stern. The boatmen in position near the bow set their poles, placed their shoulders to the upper ends and pushed as they walked to the stern, which moved the boat its length, with a headway which was not lost until the men had again taken their position at the bow for another push.

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When the bank was suitable for cordelling, the men were put ashore like horses on a tow path, at the end of a long rope, by which the boat was drawn. They were supplied with a mast and sail, for use in favorable winds. Oars were seldom used on the large class of keel boats, except in deep water and in descending the river.

The construction of the Mackinac boat was similar to that of our skiffs, except that the craft terminated in a sharp point at both ends. They were of various lengths, from twenty to fifty or more feet, and from five to seven feet broad on the bottom, and two and one-half to three and one-half high; they were propelled by oars, and the sail was sometimes used.

The tedium of lonely voyages was frequently relieved, and drooping spirits revived, by all hands joining in Canadian boat songs, to the music of which their oars were made to keep time, with as much exactness as the step of the soldier conforms to the notes of the drum and fife. Their songs were loudest on their near approach to the end of their voyage. Nothing could be more touching to the sympathetic heart than to witness the joy and delight of the wives and children of a crew of boatmen, assembled on the margin of the river, listening to the homeward-bound songs of the husbands and fathers, as they returned from a long absence. No sooner did the boat touch the home landing than the men would bound ashore, to be received with open arms and heartfelt greetings by wives and little ones. The next business in order was a dance, at which the boatmen met and received the congratulations of friends and neighbors.

These voyages were attended with many hardships; never stopping for foul weather, the men were obliged to camp wherever night overtook them. After eating their supper and smoking their pipes they would wrap themselves in blankets and lie down to sleep in the boat, or near a fire kindled on shore.

Voyages for supplies for the Indian trade were made once or twice a year to St. Louis and Green Bay; these were transported to the trading posts on the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries, upon all of which, above and below Prairie du Chien,

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the fur company established trading posts at an early period. The sub-traders at the outposts were furnished with outfits for the winter trade, and were required to respond in the spring with a corresponding amount of furs or account for the remainder.

The first settlers of the Northwest were necessarily constructed of bones of brass and sinews of iron. Those who were not of this build, had either to acquire a capacity for endurance or remain at home. As the man of superior intellect soon becomes known and looked up to as such, so in those primitive days the strong man soon became the well-known and acknowledged bully or champion in his community. The man who entertained doubts on the subject, had but to express them in such a public manner as to attract the notice of the strong man; the time was appointed, the ring formed, and the question settled by taking the conceit out of the unbeliever.

The strong man of Prairie du Chien was visited some sixty years since by the bully of Green Bay, for the purpose of testing their physical prowess. He found the man of the Prairie in the field following his plow. The visitor introduced himself and announced the object of his visit, at the same time extending his hand, which was taken by the man at the plow, and held so tightly and so long as to squeeze all the self-sufficiency out of the wanderer, who returned home as well satisfied as if he had been pounded to a jelly.

The total absence of sawed timber, as well as the scarcity of tools to work in wood, forced the early settlers into a style of building which was both novel and useful. The upright timbers for a building—except three or four feet of the end to be set in the ground—were roughly hewn on all sides, in two opposite sides of which, except the corner posts, a large groove was made. After placing the uprights firmly in the ground from four to eight feet apart, timbers with flattened ends were placed in the grooves so as to rest upon each other, the crevices being daubed or plastered with a mixture of clay and water. The building was shingled with bark, straw, or long grass, thatched

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thickly. These buildings, when well daubed or plastered, an operation needed every fall, were far more comfortable than the frame buildings of today, and when well whitewashed looked quite respectable, especially at a distance. The floors were made of puncheons, or split logs notched down on the sleepers.

Although the early settlers enjoyed few religious privileges, and were negligent in their devotions, yet when death had laid his cold hand upon one of a family, much anxiety was felt for the sufferer's welfare in the future. This was manifested by a woman living on the upper Mississippi, who was about to lose her babe, which had not been baptized. There being no priest in the country, she sent for Joseph R. Brown, a justice of the peace, who at her earnest solicitation, with swelling heart and tearful eyes, read the baptismal service and christened the babe. The mother's heart was made glad, but no one was more spiritually benefitted than the justice, to whom the recurrence of the occasion always brought serious thoughts in regard to the spirit land, to which he too was called a few years later.

The game of la crosse, an Indian game, was played by dividing the players into two equal parties, amounting frequently to a hundred on a side. The ground was an open prairie, on which the two bases were from a half to a mile or more apart. The starting point was central between them; near this were deposited the stakes or wagers, consisting of ponies, guns, blankets, wampum, and other valuables furnished in equal quantity by each party. Each party had a crosse, a stick about four and one-half feet in length, bent to a circle on one end, across which leather strings were passed and tied in the centre, so as to sag sufficiently to hold the ball.

The game is commenced by throwing up the ball at the starting point: the effort being to catch it within the net, and throw it towards the base of the catcher. The best players follow the ball — all others are auxiliaries. No one is allowed to touch the ball with hand or foot; it must be caught in its flight, or be picked from the ground by the crosse. Several in each party are in a continual scramble around the ball, and in the wild

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excitement many injuries are inflicted. A contest occupied many hours, and was attended by all in the neighborhood. The party to whose base the ball is first brought, are the winners, and the stakes are divided among them.

Colonel Brisbois witnessed a game at Prairie du Chien, in which several different tribes were participants, and the property at stake amounted to several hundred dollars in value. The adaptability of Prairie La Crosse, and the frequent games played there, gave it its name.

The want of small change was a serious inconvenience; to remedy this, a fractional currency was coined without a mint, by cutting a dollar into eight or ten pieces and making each a legal tender for twelve and one-half cents. Picayunes, or six and one-fourth cents, were furnished by dividing the aforesaid parts into pieces. No copper coin was used until about 1850.

Some sixty years ago, and a few years subsequent to the Black Hawk War, in observance of the adage that peace is the time wherein to prepare for war, a thorough organization of the Territorial militia was provided for by law.

The governor was authorized to and did appoint a full complement of major and brigadier-generals and their usual subordinates, and the law provided for the appointment of sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, sergeant standard bearers, drum-majors and trumpet-majors, and for the enrollment of all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

In compliance with this programme the staff officers of Crawford County convened at the old court house and prepared a list of all subject to duty, the privates slightly outnumbering the commanding officers. The latter, being ignorant of military tactics, were under the necessity of devolving the duties of drill-sergeant upon Benjamin Bowles, a veteran of the regular army.

Achilles was vulnerable only in the heel: not so with Bowles. On the day appointed for martial exercise, six men appeared for duty. Although destitute of uniforms, or any manner of military accoutrements, they manifested a commendable willingness to face the enemy's cannon provided they were charged with

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nothing more destructive than whisky. Drill-master Bowles, being one of the few mortals who could not stand prosperity, became puffed up with military dignity. Proud in advance of the grand display he was about to achieve, he commenced early in his wonted applications to his true inwardness, so that when roused by the drum-major with his tin pan, he, upon whom all reliance was placed—was found totally *hors de combat*.

Thus the martial spirit of our early inhabitants was extinguished for the time being by a wave of forty-rod whisky, and slumbered until aroused by the tocsin of the Mexican War. Then, military ardor again blazed forth in the rally of ninety men, under command of Capt. Wyrarn Knowlton, who bravely occupied Fort Crawford in the capacity of home guards. For this service, in addition to their regular pay, they all received land warrants, as soldiers in the Mexican War.

Recollections of Antoine Grignon

The Recollections of Antoine Grignon

By Eben D. Pierce

Antoine Grignon was born at old Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, in 1828. His father was French and Winnebago, and his mother French and Sioux. His father, Amable, was for many years employed by the American Fur Company, and at different times rendered valuable service to the federal government as interpreter for Indian negotiations. During the Black Hawk War he had charge of a keel boat, which he navigated from Prairie du Chien to the Bad Axe.

Through the kindness of Col. Zachary Taylor, young Grignon was given an education in the common branches, and while yet a youth went with his father to Dakota, Minn., and began work for the American Fur Company. In 1845 he moved to Trempealeau, where he still continued in the employ of the company. Four years later he secured a position as storekeeper for A. T. Bailey at Wabasha, Minn., and carried on an extensive trade with the Sioux Indians, and the hunters and trappers of that vicinity. During the winter of 1849 he took a large supply of goods to Holmes's Landing (now Fountain City, Wis.) and traded with the Sioux in that locality. When spring came, he loaded his goods in canoes and moved down the Mississippi, and through lakes and sloughs, to the place where Marshland now stands. Here he spent several months trading his goods

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for furs, particularly for beaver, since a number of Sioux had been trapping up the Trempealeau valley and were camped near Marshland. After securing a supply of furs, Grignon returned to Wabasha and gave up his position.

When the government removed the Winnebago to the Minnesota reservation, Grignon was employed to locate camps along the Mississippi and explain to the Indians the proposed removal. He located several camps and induced the tribesmen to assemble at La Crosse, where they were placed aboard a boat and taken to St. Paul, thence proceeding overland to Long Prairie.

Soon after the removal of the Winnebago, Grignon secured a position at Long Prairie as storekeeper for the Hudson's Bay Company. Here he had to deal with traders, trappers, and Indians belonging to the Winnebago, Sioux, and Chippewa tribes. This gave him an excellent opportunity for studying Indian nature in its wildest moods.

The following incident related by Grignon, is a good illustration of the barbarous and revengeful spirit of the savage. There was bad feeling between the Sioux and Chippewa; in fact, in those days, there was most always war between these tribes. A number of Chippewa warriors had been killed, and three of that tribe set out on the war-path to avenge the death of their departed brothers. They returned in the course of a week with five Sioux scalps. One was that of a woman, with long black hair; the ears were adherent to it, and dangling from them were ear-rings. These bloody trophies the warriors displayed with great delight, and while the throng were gloating over the scalps in hilarious savage ecstasy, a heart and strip of flesh from the side of a Sioux warrior were produced. The flesh was stuck on a muskrat spear, and the Indians flocked around it with fiendish joy. An old squaw who had lost a relative at the hands of the Sioux, emerged from the throng and, taking a knife, cut a piece of flesh from the spear and ate it. Then followed others, whose barbaric demands for revenge were satisfied by eating the flesh of their enemy.

Recollections of Antoine Grignon

Not long after this the Winnebago had trouble with the Chippewa. The son of a Winnebago chief who was, one cold winter day, taking a journey on horseback, stopped at a Chippewa's wigwam to warm. He entered the tepee, and seated himself near the fire. Suspecting no harm, he did not watch the inmates, and was quietly gazing into the fire. A Chippewa warrior arose, and without the slightest warning snatched a tomahawk from the ground and struck the young Winnebago dead. When Chief Little Priest heard of the outrage he demanded revenge, and sent some of his warriors in quest of the murderer. They returned with the chief and three Chippewa scalps. Feeling that justice had now been done, they were willing to drop the matter. The Chippewa, however, were inclined to take the war-path and sent word to Little Priest that they were coming with a war-party. Little Priest returned word that he would be ready at any time they wished to come; this, however, they did not do, and so the trouble ended.

Dissatisfied with the wild rough life of the woods, Grignon returned to Trempealeau, and in 1856 accepted a position as storekeeper for James Beatty, at the Blue Earth agency near Mankato, Minn. But after working six months he again returned to Trempealeau, and there has lived ever since.

Speaking of his experience, he says: "In all my dealings with the Indians I never had a single thing stolen and never lost a cent. Whenever they agreed to pay me either in furs or money, the promise was always fulfilled."

Grignon told a story of a Sioux's experience in trying to catch a pig, which shows the humorous side of Indian nature. A party of Sioux, in several canoes, were returning from Prairie du Chien where they had been trading. In their voyage up the Mississippi they passed several farms. In a riverside pasture were seen several pigs, some of which were about large enough for roasting. Old Kokshun had a longing for roast pig, and told his fellow braves that if they would wait he would step ashore and catch one of the grunTERS. They accordingly beached their canoes, and Kokshun proceeded

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to his task. He succeeded in catching a small pig, and started toward his canoe on the run—but difficulties arose; for when the young porker began to squeal the old sow gave chase, and headed off the retreating Indian. He shouted to his waiting comrades for help, but they only laughed and jeered at him, and immensely enjoyed the ridiculous situation. Finally one of the party cried to Kokshun to run into the water, where upon he instantly plunged in, to be followed, to his dismay, by the old sow. The other savages were now roaring with laughter, and Kokshun, seeing escape impossible, threw the young pig to its mother and hurried as fast as possible to his canoe. When the sow saw that her suckling was safe, she quietly withdrew; but the old Indian's troubles did not cease, for from that day, he became the laughing stock of his village, and over and over again the tribesmen would tell each other the story of old Kokshun and the pig.

Grignon took a deep interest in Indians, and was a keen observer of their customs. His honest, straight-forward manner, and his cool, deliberate judgment made him a great favorite among the tribesmen, by whom he was often called upon to settle difficulties that arose among them. Familiar with French and English, and able, also, to speak both the Sioux and Winnebago dialects, he was a useful interpreter, and rendered much valuable service as an adviser both to the Indians and the federal government. Even to this day, the Winnebago, when difficulties arise, come to him for consultation, and many of the older members of the tribe come to visit with him and talk over bygone days.

He tells me that he has been acquainted with some very intelligent Indians, among them Winoshiek and Big Fire. The latter was noted in his tribe as an astronomer, and had studied the heavens, being familiar with the prominent groups of stars. According to him the old-time Indians studied the stars with much interest, naming the various constellations and dividing the firmament into different sections, in order more conveniently to study and map the stars.

Recollections of Antoine Grignon

I have talked with Grignon about the early settlement of Trempealeau County, and discussed the subject of French forts located along the Mississippi River. He is familiar with the site of Perrot's old wintering post, above the village of Trempealeau, and has made some interesting excavations among the ruins. At one time he dug out a gun-barrel and several scraps of iron and pieces of coal. Only a few months ago one of the Grignon boys exhumed a large copper needle from the ruins of the old fort, also unearthed a peculiar stone with grooved depressions encircling it, of the shape and size of a cigar, pointed at both ends. When Reed, Grignon's step-father, came to Trempealeau in 1840, he found several elevations where the foundation of the old post once stood. Possibly this indicates that there were several buildings erected by Perrot, or that other forts were placed in this vicinity during the French occupation.

Thus with the passing years evidence accumulates which points with increasing surety to the old French post of Perrot upon the banks of the Mississippi, where the Trempealeau bluffs lend a charm to the scenery of the grand old river.



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